THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 267

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

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Tower Views

by Clearway

A Hint to Hitler's Aims

Lindy Dares Give Warning

Czechs' Stature Measured

¶ **Intentions**—Europe's most insistent question since the Munich peace arrangement has been "What are Reichsführer Hitler's intentions?" The general regret over the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia has been somewhat tempered by the thought that if it secures the peace of Europe the "retreat from democracy" into the four-power blockhouse will be worth it, although a few voices (attuned to an international key) have protested that any retreat from the principle of international integrity is in the long run costly.

¶ **Sunday at Saarbrüken,** the Reichsführer gave a hint, by announcing the release of thousands of reservists, mobilized unofficially, and the disbanding of the Sudeten Free Corps—a hint that Germany is for the moment, at least, satisfied. Nevertheless in the same breath the German Chancellor reveals his intention to "continue construction of our fortifications in the West with increased energy"—just in case a Duff Cooper, an Eden, or a Churchill should object to German dictation in European affairs.

¶ **"For the protection** of the Reich," therefore, the program of German armament goes on apace. And so, having received a hint as to Herr Hitler's present intentions, Europe asks more than ever: "What are his further intentions?" perhaps forgetting that they are and continue to be laid out in Mein Kampf and reiterated in its author's own words. Anyway, defend a majority group in English-speaking countries, British-German peace is now assured. "Aye, but by Herr Hitler's word," answer the critics. As to that, they point out, how about Hitler's word when in March, 1936, at the occupation of the Rhineland, he declared that Germany had no territorial claims in present-day Europe? Or when Austria was seized in March, 1937, when German spokesmen declared that the Reich had no designs on Czechoslovakia; or, for that matter, how about May, 1935, when Herr Hitler declared before the Reichstag that Germany did not intend to annex Austria or prepare for Anschluss?

¶ **These questions again present** the pessimistic view that one man's word is a pivot around which world thought may revolve. But it should not be forgotten that there'd have been no arbiter today had there not been a long series of international evils committed yesterday. Does Hitler then, represent another set of evils? Does the four-power pact? Speaking personally, I do not know. It is beyond me to judge. But here's what history and religion teach: "He that soweth inquity shall reap vanity"; and the more positive side: "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy." • Perhaps it may be asking much of men trained in the school of international diplomacy to depend primarily on principle; but the individual thinker is not barred from that privilege—and it is the individual thinkers who clear the field, set the stakes, give the statesmen their rules.

¶ **Lindbergh**—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh makes a two-point landing on the sensibilities of Russian airmen. Because, according to their declarations, he intimated that Germany's air fleet was "powerful enough to defeat the combined air strength of France, England, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia," and because, charges the Soviet fliers, he says he was offered the job of chief of Soviet civil aviation. "Lindy" is now compared to Glestakoff (a character in Gogol's "Revizor" notable for boasting and exaggerating). • If what he is accused of saying is a correct statement, he hardly could have paid his social obligation to Russia in a better way than by warning them of a weakness. In fact, it might not be a bad idea for France, England and the United States as well as the Soviets to do a bit of checking up.

¶ **Czechoslovakia**—The "squeeze" goes on in the little democracy created by the democracies to protect the democracies. A new week opens with much of the industrial area of Czechoslovakia now patrolled by German troops. Prediction is made by German officers that Czechoslovakia's only hope of economic survival lies in becoming a vassal of the Reich. Simultaneously Hungarian forces prepare to occupy border points to which the Czechs agree in negotiations Sunday. • What will Czechoslovakia's final contour resemble when all the racial creditors have picked it to the bone? Well, here's a hint: It will resemble something as fine as the poise and integrity of its people—and many a large nation might envy it that!

¶ **Hens**—Comes one of those breezy bits of chatter from the pen of Eddy Gilmore, AP's Washington human interest reporter. It says that the new streamlined hennery at Soldiers' Home expects to increase egg production without increasing inmates by the simple expedient of lifting the hens' standard of living and protecting them from fear of airplane noises. • Perhaps after the hens are all fixed up, we'll recollect that the same rule applies to humans.

Woman's Rights Drive Placed on World Basis

Helplessness of women in many European countries stirs U. S. Woman's Party to expand its borders to fight for rights of women everywhere—Women ask legal equality with men in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 10—With dramatic suddenness the National Woman's Party convention divulged a new plan for world-wide promotion of the cause of equal rights here last night—a World Woman's Party with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. The new Party of which the National Woman's Party will be the United States section will carry on in every way possible the fight to obtain equal rights for women throughout the world by obtaining international recognition and co-operation.

Heading the first World's Woman's Party will be a committee including Alice Paul, founder of the National Woman's Party in the United States; Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, famed woman leader in Great Britain, and Dr. Hannah Rhyd, head of 38 women's organizations in Sweden and a Swedish delegate to the League of Nations Assembly.

Although objectives of the new world Party will be the same as those of the Party in the United States, Miss Paul stated these objectives will necessarily be reached in different countries by different means. "Here in the United States," she said, "we are working for a constitutional amendment as the only sure way to provide equal rights for women. In some other land an entirely different type of law may be necessary, but the goal must and will be obtained. Women must have equal rights before the law with men, and the difference of sex shall not prevent women from assuming their full rights as citizens of the world."

Meanwhile, last night's Democracy for Women Rally—honoring women nominees to Congress, ended with an enthusiastic flourish, one of the most successful conventions the National Party ever held. To gain quicker Congressional action on the Equal Rights Amendment two moves call for Nation-wide action: a plan to print and distribute colored stamps or seals to gain publicity and raise a $1,000,000 fund, and a plan to bring upon the forthcoming 76th Congress stronger demands in the cause of equal rights backed by a larger group of women's organizations.

High lighted throughout the three-day convention were speeches by leading feminists whose varied political, religious, and sectional backgrounds were all left at home, every woman present bent on the sole purpose of making a concerted effort to bring to her sex a genuine equality with men before the law.

In the international sphere, Miss Paul emphasized the need of American leadership, pointing out the helplessness of women in Europe where some governments have persecuted women and destroyed every vestige of feminine independence, she said. Having just returned from a meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Miss Paul reported that considerable harm was being done by the promotion of unwise legislation affecting women, and appealed to members of the National Woman's Party to plan now to send a large enough group of American delegates to the Geneva meeting next year to make possible dramatic and forceful action in behalf of an international equal rights program.

Perhaps one of the most impressive and touching events of the convention was a tribute to Mrs. Emma A. Fox by Anita Pollitzer, Party Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Fox has been active in work for woman suffrage and equal rights most of her

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Mooney Loses Plea for Review By High Court

Ford obtains review of case involving NRLB rights to withdraw its own litigation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to review Thomas J. Mooney's latest appeal for release from San Quentin Penitentiary.

Mooney is serving a life sentence for complicity in the 1916 Preparedness Day parade bombing in San Francisco.

Justices Black and Reed took the rarely-used step of denoting their dissent to the Court's order which apparently closed the door to any hope that Mooney may obtain release through court action—unless new evidence should be discovered.

However, John F. Finerty, Mooney's counsel, told newsmen "we are not throught yet" and obtained permission from Chief Justice Hughes to submit papers within 20 days to bring an original action with the high tribunal seeking a writ of habeas corpus.

Similar action three years ago was unsuccessful.

Governor Could Act

It still is possible for a Governor of California to grant a pardon. This step is one of the issues in the present gubernatorial contest in that State. For years Mooney has been waging a fight for freedom.

Refusal of a review means that the high tribunal declined to interfere with a decision against Mooney by the California Supreme Court.

The Mooney action was one of approximately 300 petitions for review upon which the Court acted today.

The large number accumulated during the four months summer recess. The announcement for each case consisted usually of only one word—"Granted" or "denied."

Ford Obtains Review

The outcome of litigation involving interpretation of the National Labor Relations Act follows:

(1) The Ford Motor Company obtained a review of its contention that the National Labor Relations Board should not be permitted to withdraw litigation involving an order directed against the automobile concern. Argument was set for Nov. 7.

Ford had appealed from a Federal Circuit Court ruling at Covington, Ky., permitting the Board to recall an order directing the company to reinstate 29 employees at Michigan plants. The Board wished to amend its procedure.

(2) The Court agreed to review a ruling by the Labor Board that men who strike in connection with a labor dispute retain the status of employees even though under contract not to strike. The Board appealed from an adverse ruling by the Seventh Circuit Court at Chicago in a case involving the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Co. Inc., of Terre Haute, Ind.

(3) The Tribunal consented to review a decision by the Sixth Federal Circuit Court denying enforcement of a Labor Board order directing the Sands Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, to reinstate employees. It was ruled by the Lower Court that the Company had negotiated with its employees until

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Germans Occupy Fifth Czech Zone; Autonomous States Start Regimes

Land taken over covers 80 to 90 per cent of that peopled by the Sudeten Germans.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government announced today that German troops had penetrated beyond the new Czechoslovak-German Frontier in six instances.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETENLAND, Oct. 10 (AP)—The German Army today halted its advance into Czechoslovakia, having occupied all the territory agreed upon by international negotiation.

With the occupation of the so-called Fifth Zone completed, no further steps were expected until authorized by the International Commission sitting in Berlin.

The territory already occupied includes between 80 and 90 per cent of that inhabited by the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

[The occupation was accomplished with very little disorder. The official German news agency, DNB, reported yesterday, however, that two Sudeten Germans were shot and killed by Czechoslovak soldiers at Troppau a few hours before German troops entered that city. DNB also said that a boy was fatally shot at Schillerdorf as Czechoslovak forces left.]

Plebiscite in Doubt

Whether a plebiscite in areas of mixed German and Czech population would be held or some other arrangement made with Prague was being debated. German Army officers said they did not believe a plebiscite would be held. In their view, the matter can be settled by giving Czechoslovakia economic or other advantages in return for territory which would include a large percentage of Czechs.

That the territory acquired by Germany will have a considerable Czech minority now seems certain. Many Czechs in the occupied areas fled inland, but large numbers expect to remain where they are.

As German Army officers see it, the economic blow dealt Czechoslovakia leaves the country only one choice, to become the vassal of Germany.

Dependence on Germany

Economic experts—some of them reserve officers called from private life and others members of the Army's regular economic staff—are attached to the Army of Occupation. This is especially noticeable at the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Walther von Reichenau in the Third Zone which includes Czechoslovakia's biggest industries.

These officers say the agricultural regions left to Prague can live only through exportation to the industrial centers now in German hands and that Czechoslovakia will have to bow to the inevitable.

The Army is re-establishing rail, telephone, and postal communications in the new territory as fast as bridges can be repaired and new staffs trained to take the place of evacuated Czech employees.

Trains now run every three or four hours between Eger and Karlsbad, but trains on the main Berlin-Prague line go no farther into Czechoslovakia than Bodenbach, a few miles beyond the former German frontier. Negotiations are under way to resume mail relations between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

News in Brief

Czechoslovakian areas ceded to Germany were completely in control of the Reich's troops today (Page 1) as the remnant of the Republic negotiated over Hungarian demands (Page 7) and began consolidation of its new Czech-Slovak dual state (Page 1).

An outline of German plans emerged in a week end Hitler speech (Page 6) while France saw the Premier's party suffer its defeat at the first by-election since Munich (Page 7).

Poles Occupy Junction

TESCHEN, Poland, Oct. 10 (AP)—Polish troops yesterday occupied Bohumin, important railroad junction town, although they were not to have reached that point until Oct. 11 according to the arrangement for cession of the former Czechoslovak territory.

Bohumin, northwest of here, is close to the juncture of the German, Polish, and former Czechoslovak frontiers.

Polish sentries were posted along the entire length of the new border at noon.

The plans for occupation were changed suddenly last night, Warsaw Foreign Office officials said. They declared that Czechoslovakia had requested it because, in view of the rapid advance of German troops through ceded parts of Silesia, Prague feared disorders in areas left to it between Poland and Germany.

They said that Czechoslovakia wanted Poland to take Bohumin without delay to leave its hands free to preserve order in what remains of the country.

Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, visited Teschen today, inspecting Poland's new territorial acquisitions on an automobile tour through the region.

Beneš Square, named for the resigned President Beneš of Czechoslovakia and in the former Czechoslovak side of this city which straddled the border until a week ago, was renamed Colonel Beck Square in his honor.

Te Deums were sung in all Polish churches to celebrate the return of Teschen to Poland.

Slovakia and Ruthenia to have full home rule except defense, foreign policy, and finance.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 10—Decentralization of Czechoslovakia was advanced considerably this week end when the new Provincial Governments of Slovakia and Ruthenia were proclaimed in their respective Capitals.

Bratislava, the Slovak Capital flying the State and Provincial flags gave an enthusiastic welcome to the new Provincial Ministers who arrived from Prague Saturday night. The new Slovak Premier, Dr. Josef Tiso, addressing a crowd before the Slovak National Theater, read a proclamation stating that except for national defense, foreign affairs, and general State finances, full control was now ceded to the Slovak Government. Premier Tiso also appealed for good relations with the Czechs, and loyalty to the Czechoslovak State.

Dr. Ivan Parkanyi, the new Ruthenian Premier and head of a Government of six members, proclaimed in a speech at Uzhorod that Ruthenia now enjoyed complete autonomous rights similar to those of Slovakia.

These ceremonies were hardly over and the new Ministers settled into offices than most of them, headed by Premier Tiso and Premier Parkanyi left as an official delegation to represent Czechoslovakia at negotiations which opened Oct. 9 at Komarno with Hungary regarding the revision of the Slovak-Hungarian frontier.

Reich's Support Withdrawn

In Warsaw and Budapest there was generally known to have been much agitation for establishment of a common frontier through the division between Poland and Hungary of East Slovakia and Ruthenia.

A week ago such a danger, supported as it was by Germany, constituted a threat, but Czechoslovakia's submission to certain exorbitant demands is understood to have been responsible for withdrawal of Reich support of this plan. It would have meant absorption of 2,500,000 Slovaks and 800,000 Ruthenes—a clear violation of self-determination rights.

In addition to the fact that Yugoslavia and Rumania would not welcome such a new greater Hungary, Germany would also be unwilling to see a new "neutral front" which sometime might possibly form a barrier to Germany's "Drang nach Osten" program—the advance eastward in which Czechoslovakia hitherto constituted a barrier.

Quick Accord Expected

Under pressure of this new development Hungary has wisely adopted other tactics and current news from Komorno has indicated the largest measure of friendly understanding between the representatives of both states.

Thus the first results are the Czechoslovak voluntary cession of the railway station, "Nove Mesto," and the frontier town, "Sahy," by midnight tomorrow as evidence of their good will. Both delegations expressed in a joint communiqué the hope that a quick settlement would be attainable, satisfactory to both states and to the population areas directly affected.

Such a procedure is in marked contrast to Poland's action in Moravia-Silesia, where villages with

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United States to contend vigorously for Balkan and Czechoslovakian trade: Financial Page.

States Unite On Police And Regional Plans

Commissions formed to help legislatures in solving problems on co-operative basis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fifteen years of interstate co-operation is recorded here, as Henry Wolcott Toll, of Colorado leaves the Council of State Governments in the hands of Frank Bane, former executive officer of the Social Security Board.

Mr. Toll himself does not claim that in these 15 years a long list of problems have been solved by use of the new machinery. No one knows better than he that it takes time for States with divergent views and sometimes differing interests to reach agreement as to policy and then to enact that policy into law.

What has been accomplished—and he thinks it is something to feel pretty encouraged about—is (1) that the States are now agreed on the form of machinery to use for interstate co-operation; (2) that 37 States have adopted it and started to put it to use; (3) that some are contributing financially to its support; (4) that an interstate governmental headquarters with a staff of 20 is now functioning in Chicago; and (5) that a successful demonstration of a regional headquarters has been made in New York, with four Eastern states co-operating.

"We started out knowing what we wanted to accomplish, but not knowing what kind of mechanism we must have to fulfill our purpose," said Mr. Toll before returning to his law practice in Denver. "We have had to try out different plans. Now we know what it takes to make possible smooth-working interstate co-operation."

Mr. Toll first saw the need for such a mechanism when, 15 years ago, he entered the Colorado Senate. He was surprised to find then that there was no regular system of communication among the States. The Colorado Senate couldn't telephone over to Kansas and ask: "How do you folks find your new drivers' license law working?" or "Wouldn't you fellows like to get together with us on a law for controlling criminals who escape across our borders?"

If states wanted to converse the usual procedure was for the Governor of each state to name a Commission, usually composed of laymen or administrative officials, who in turn would report back to each Legislature. It was an elaborate and clumsy procedure at best. Moreover, if the Senate wanted information on some matter that concerned all the States, it meant writing letters to 47 others and then sitting around and waiting for replies. There was no clearing house for information. Washington was often encouraged to do something when interstate problems arose.

Machinery Working

Today, in contrast, machinery for interstate co-operation hums busily. Out of a dozen years of experiment, leaders in the movement conceived the idea of setting up an official Council of State Governments to act as a co-ordinating agency. States were invited to join, and immediately the procession started, State after State entering the Council by official act, until this summer the thirty-seventh state, Louisiana, took out membership.

Through experience leaders in the movement came to the conclusion that the best unit for interstate co-operation was a State Commission established by act of the State Legislature and consisting of about 15 members, some drawn from the membership of the House, some from the Senate, and some from administrative offices representing the Governor.

With such Commissions set up by statute in 30 States and by resolution in the other seven, interstate conferences are now much simpler to call, and recommendations of such conferences are much more likely to get State adoption. When one State wants to meet with its neighbors to discuss some matter in which all are mutually concerned, say, collecting taxes from roving families who live in trailers or controlling an unruly river, members of the Commissions are selected to attend the conference. Then, when the conference is over and some program of joint action is to be recommended to the respective Legisla-

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New Altimeter Warns Pilots Of Height Over Land or Water

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Aviation circles here today see safer air transport at hand following the first public demonstration yesterday of an "absolute altimeter," which registers at all times an airplane's actual height over land or water.

Aviation and airline experts see the invention as one of utmost importance over the barometric altimeter, which merely registers height above sea-level and gives no clue to an airplane's clearing of obstacles on land. It is held that the new invention, when perfected and extended shoud go far in preventing accidents ocurring when pilots, blinded by fog, storm or darkness, crash into mountains or trees.

The "absolute altimeter" was given its first demonstration in a flight over the Lower Hudson River yesterday. Produced by the joint experiments of United Air Lines and Western Electric Company, the instrument was installed in one of the airplane company's twin-engined Boeing transports. The demonstration, in charge of Peter C. Sandretto, Superintendent of United's Communications Laborary, was made before newspapermen, aviation officials and a member of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The "absolute altimeter" was placed on the instrument panel beside the regular barometric altimeter. Both registered the same when flying at sea-level, but the instant a rise on land was passed, the "absolute altimeter" marked the lessened distance between land and plane, while the barometric altimeter continued to register nothing but height above sea-level.

While the secret of the new device is being carefully guarded, it was explained that it worked on well-known principles of physics. It uses a short radio wave, which is projected from the airplane to the ground. It is then reflected back to a receiving set attached to the under part of the plane. The elapse of time between transmission and reflection is instantly registered and automatically computed into feet, giving the plane's height above land or obstacles.

The transmitting set is located on the right wing, while the receiving set is some 15 feet away on the left wing. The slight interference, which runs from transmitter to receiver is said to aid in the computation.

Lindbergh: Did His 'Report' Play Role in Czech Partition?

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP)—Soviet Russia's leading airmen today solemnly denounced Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in a statement accusing him of spreading what they called lies about Soviet air strength to give Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain arguments for the surrender of Czechoslovakia.

[The Soviet statement apparently arose from unverified reports in two London newspapers that Colonel Lindbergh had been critical of the Soviet air force. Colonel Lindbergh has made no comment on the reports. He and Mrs. Lindbergh took off from Le Bourget, France, today. Airport officials said they were bound for Berlin. Fog was said to have forced them to land enroute at Rotterdam.]

The statement, published in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, was signed by 10 Russian air heroes and Civil Aviation Chief Vasily Molokoff.

It accused Colonel Lindbergh of telling guests of Lady Astor in London that Germany's air fleet was powerful enough to defeat the combined air strength of France, England, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

His purpose, the statement said, was to provide Mr. Chamberlain with arguments for handing over parts of Czechoslovakia to Reichsführer Hitler.

The statement characterized Colonel Lindbergh as a "has been" among aviators, who recently took advantage of Soviet hospitality toward Americans by barging into Moscow without an invitation, to attend the Aug. 18 demonstration of the Soviet air force.

[At that time he was enthusiastically fêted by Soviet officials.]

The statement, replied to alleged assertions in London by the American aviator to the effect that the Soviet air fleet was weak and disorganized.

The statement also claimed that Colonel Lindbergh said that during his stay in Moscow he was offered the job of chief of Soviet Civil Aviation.

"Such so-called pilots, and even former pilots," the statement declared "will not be permitted to come within cannon shot of our leadership."

The Russians also attribute to Colonel Lindbergh a declaration that the Soviet air fleet "is without leadership and is in a chaotic condition."

"Soviet aviation holds a majority of world records," it added. "The Soviet Union has hundreds and thousands of perfect pilots who not only know how to fly but at any time could be perfect organizers and leaders.

"Lindbergh plays the role of stupid liar, lackey, and flatterer of German Fascists and their English, aristocratic protectors. . . . He had an order from English reactionary circles to prove the weakness of Soviet aviation and give Chamberlain an argument for capitulation at Munich in connection with Czechoslovakia."

This Changing World

Variations on an Old Theme—A New Plea for Harmony Between Business and Government—Thanks to Europe

By H. B. Elliston

It is only a decade since the White House "Spokesman" used to beguile the newspaper reading public with his occasional lucubrations on the subjects of the hour. His was a cheerful message. It seemed to encourage everything in its climb upward, from brokers' loans to skyscrapers. Now he has come out of his Rip Van Winkle sleep with good will again in his shadowy voice. But what a different country he surveys! Instead of a decade, an epoch has flown by, and he doubtless notes that business, which in his earlier incarnation appeared to run government, is now almost being run by government.

Neither state is satisfactory, and the "Spokesman" seems to sense it; for his comeback speech asks for a sharing of responsibility for economic recovery. It is, in short, a plea for co-operation. And business has been quick to respond without reservation.

Many times in the past has the public been fobbed off with the outward appearance of business and government working together. "Breathing spells," "eras of good feeling"—they have come and gone with the wind, and left no impress on either the body economic or the body politic. So insincere have they been that the subject looked very thin to this writer when he glanced over the news for something upon which to write. But—co-operation—thin? The idea requires as much of an exclamation mark as does the manner in which Mr. Hull's upholding of the moral law is sometimes greeted. Co-operation is both root and nexus of society. And the fresh stirring of it in the relations between business and Government deserves attention because the reality would mean so much to the people.

The need for co-operation has been demonstrated plainly enough by this time. Neither can live unto itself alone. In the twenties, business demeaned the place of government, and acted as if well-being depended solely upon business. It was overweening in its pretensions. But in recent years precisely the same vice has arisen in government. After the 1929-33 debacle there grew up a feeling that government could guarantee economic stability by managing this and regulating that. Government did just as little as business had done to show its own limitations. And it has failed to live up to its pretensions, as business had previously failed. Vanity working with mere machinery is not the substance out of which to build the ideal social order.

History in this case should teach us the necessity of not reliving it. The only machinery that works in society is the co-operation of the people that compose society. Government is coming over to this view. In the last Congress this was acknowledged in regard to taxation. All life is growth, and growth was starved by the New Deal tax laws. Moreover, the Wages and Hours Act is to be administered with the caution necessary when dealing with the diversities of America. Standards that neither work nor satisfy are worse than no standards at all. There is evidence, finally, that the monopoly inquiry is becoming an effort to understand the ramified economic system. In the business world, on its part, signs are not wanting that economic power is breeding social responsibility. If labor would resolve its own internal conflict, the cause of collective bargaining would be further advanced.

All this, to be sure, amounts to only a stirring of co-operation. The difference of approach to the purpose of the economic system has not yet been noticeably harmonized. Nor has name-calling ceased just because the White House "Spokesman" called for an end to it. The former difference could be reconciled in compromise. Purchasing power must be produced, as the industrialists contend, but, as the Administration insists, it cannot be spread equitably except by the lowering of prices or the alternative increase in the remuneration of producers as production becomes more efficient. As for name-calling, this is waste economically, and worse socially. The situation in Europe should be sufficient to remind the name-callers of the ties that unite Americans rather than of the differences that separate them. It should spur a conscious effort to nourish the roots of American society.

An old Chinese scholar once told me that in the Chinese written language the character for co-operation looked like a railroad coupling. Sometimes I wish we had an ideographic language. Then we might cease to mouth words and phrases without realizing what they mean.

Business and government must be coupled in any quest for economic recovery, not in dependence but in interdependence. They are necessary to each other. The effective functioning of both in their respective fields of action cannot be done in an atmosphere of saber rattling. Where the fields overlap, the true liberal approach is the pragmatic approach; that is, the effort to find out what will work. Let us hope that the next time the White House "Spokesman" awakes he will be able to hail an accomplishment.

Chinese and Spanish Children To Get U. S. Christmas Boxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—American school children are sending Christmas presents to thousands of child victims of war in China and Spain.

The Red Cross announces that pennies contributed by the boys and girls in this country had been used to purchase not only candy and toys but such prosaic, though badly needed, things as canned milk and soap.

These presents will go to China and to both sides of divided Spain, along with tons of foodstuff and other supplies which the Red Cross said had been contributed by others.

Officials of the relief organization said additional contributions of medicines and food for these Christmas cargoes would be welcomed, but that only large quantities packed for shipment could be accepted. Individuals desiring to help might do so, they added, by donating cash to the Red Cross.

To China will go 5,000 Christmas boxes, containing pencils, crayons, and toys packed by Junior Red Cross children in schools along the Pacific Coast, and also nuts and candied fruit. Shipping is being provided free by the Federal Maritime Commission.

The steamer Pipestone County, sailing from Hoboken for Bordeaux on Oct. 28, will carry 15,000 barrels of flour from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, together with 4,080 bars of chocolate, 12,500 cakes of soap, 7,440 cans of milk, and 750 pounds of hard candy, for distribution to women and children in insurgent Spain.

The steamer West Cusetta, sailing Nov. 5 from Hoboken for Havre, will carry 20,000 barrels of flour from the Surplus Commodities Corporation, and the same amount of other foodstuffs and soap as in the shipment above mentioned, for civilians in Government Spain.

The steamer Sawokla, sailing Oct. 28 from Hoboken for China, will carry 3,500,000 pounds of cracked wheat from the Surplus Commodities Corporation, in addition to 5,000 Christmas boxes, large quantities of canned meats, milk, and other supplies given by a dozen large manufacturers in response to a recent appeal by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross.

Fernando de Los Rios, Spanish Ambassador to the United States, had this to say about the American relief efforts:

"My people will never forget this warm-hearted and generous token of sympathy and good will."

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Large Southern Plantations Broken Up Into Small Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—The big cotton plantations, farmed for generations almost entirely by tenants, are rapidly giving way to small farms in this section of the South. The trend toward breaking up of the vast tracts into small farms started during the depression years following 1930 and has continued to gain momentum each year.

Inefficient operation of plantations by absentee landlords and heavy taxation, together with the loss of foreign cotton markets, have been chiefly responsible for the dismemberment of a large number of cotton plantations in this area which have existed for years through the production of cotton alone, with no attempts being made for diversification.

Yet in the immediate background are several contributing causes that have brought considerable weight to bear on the dissolution of the larger plantation tracts. Outstanding among these are stringent rules imposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which has recently stipulated that no owner or plantation operator can receive more than $10,000 for participating in soil conservation service payments. This is a particularly low figure in comparison with the checks received by planters during the early period when the AAA started its program in the South. More than a few plantation owners received checks amounting to between $25,000 and $100,000. During the short period when planters received these outstanding payments, the financial standing of the farms rose to a very favorable outlook, with AAA regulations permitting them to produce feed and food crops on the acreage taken out of cotton production. However, that picture has been changed now.

Tactics Change

Severe criticism aimed at tenant farming has caused planters, in recent years, to change their farming programs abruptly whereby day labor is largely substituted. This change was not done entirely due to criticism but for an economical reason also, due to decreased revenues of planters. With tractors and other mechanical equipment, cotton growers have found they can produce cotton at lower costs than by tenant farming.

Uncertainties of farming, coupled with the low marketing price of cotton since 1930, have convinced many large planters that it would be more profitable to switch to the small farm method.

Although real estate agencies at Little Rock, Ark., Memphis and Jackson, Tenn., and other towns in the midsouth area give definite proof that many plantation tracts, ranging from 400 up to 3,000 to 5,000 acres, on which are located a few tenant houses, have reverted to bankruptcy in recent years, the more substantial plantations are being cut up into farm units to be leased out to farm operators.

In Mississippi County of eastern Arkansas, for instance, the Lee Wilson plantation, largest cotton plantation in the South, will be broken up into 50 separate farm units next spring and leased out to farm operators for periods of one to five years on a cash rent basis ranging from $8 to $10 an acre. The units will consist of 400 to 1,000 each.

Established more than 60 years ago, this 46,000-acre plantation tract, which the late R. E. Lee Wilson developed in the heart of the fertile Mississippi River Delta, will thus be leased out for the first time.

"We are quitting our plantation operations," said J. H. Crain, manager. "Our division of the plantation in smaller farm units is motivated by a desire to co-operate with the AAA."

Renter Gets Benefits

Under the system set up for leasing the farm out in smaller tracts, the renter will receive the full benefits of the AAA and will make all arrangements according to Government payments in relation with tenants also. The Lee Wilson Company, operator of the plantation, will not share in any of the benefits.

Scattered about over the 46,000-acre tract, all of which is in cultivation, although only about 20,000 acres were placed in cotton production this year, are over 2,000 tenant houses. These, with the farm operators' houses and headquarters, will be used by farm operators leasing the various tracts.

This plantation, nevertheless, is not placing its lands on the auction block, as smaller units have done, but is changing the system of operation. The company will continue to hold its lands and will operate its gins, packing plant, soy-bean mill, canning plant, grain elevator, dehydrating plants, and other industries located on the tract. These will be available to the farm operators and tenants as will the co-operative cottonseed oil mill and huge cotton compress.

The plantation has leased a large acreage, reported to cover approximately 6,200 acres, which lies near the Government's colonization project at Dyess, to the farm colony, through the Farm Security Administration for a period of five years. The sum was not mentioned, but is said to be several hundred thousand dollars. The tract will be divided into small tracts, to be farmed by FSA clients.

FSCC Sends Flour For Virginia's Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia has received 1,764,000 pounds of flour from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for distribution by the Department of Public Welfare to families on relief rolls.

Julian A. Brooks, Director of the commodity distribution, pointed out the volume can be better realized when it is considered that it is sufficient to make more than 2,500,000 loaves of bread. In addition to flour, Virginia has received 98,000 pounds of graham flour and 80,000 pounds of wheat cereal.

This flour and cereal, which has been received over a period extending back to last June, results from the efforts of the FSCC to move into consumption surplus wheat supplies.

Two Smart Girls and a Man

Russell Birdwell-Selznick — Ray Jones-Universal

Three Veterans of the Screen

Carole Lombard (left), perennial top-flight comédienne; Melvyn Douglas, associate of Deanna Durbin (right), starred in two impending pictures.

Miss Durbin Soon to Grow Up; Miss Lombard Still at the Top

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The newest Deanna Durbin picture has just been previewed—it should be having a general release about the time this appears in print—and the studio seems to have been successful in its efforts to present her once more as a very young girl.

This sort of thing can't go on forever, of course, as even the studio knows. Deanna's next picture is to be called, appropriately, "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." The studio in this respect seems as smart, to at least one observer, as its three heroines.

How to express, without bathos, what Deanna's growing up is going to mean to the screen is not easy. She brought to it the first musical picture which was not either a rehash of stage musical comedies or a representation of opera ladies such as Miss Pons and Miss Moore stopping otherwise good stories to sing arias that had no business in the picture other than to present the voices of the prima donnas. I am not trying to belittle the efforts of the Misses Pons and Moore; I have enjoyed their singing on the screen as much as anyone. But when, in a picture known as "Three Smart Girls," released something over a year ago, a little girl began to sing as if singing was the easiest thing she did, and didn't stop the story to do it, it seemed that the screen had found its first genuine singing star.

She Can Act, Too

The pictures which have followed, "100 Men and a Girl," and "Mad About Music," have brought the double-barreled realization that Deanna not only could sing, but could act as well. To a refreshingly charming voice, she added a self as delightfully vivacious as any the screen has ever presented.

Much credit is due Director Henry Koster, who first directed Miss Durbin's pictures; but still more is probably due Producer Joe Pasternak, who has used rare taste in selecting vehicles for her, matching the subjects to Deanna's own development. This is especially true of the last picture, just previewed, in which Deanna essays the difficult transition period between young girlhood and very young womanhood. Pasternak early made a friend of the little player, and even now attempts nothing with her to which he does not first secure her complete compliance.

What will in future happen to Miss Durbin's voice is of course not to be speculated on here. Ask her if she intends to take it on into opera, and she'll reply, "Well, naturally." But press her further about the Metropolitan, and she'll merely smile and tell you that any mention of that probably ought to come first from the Metropolitan, not from her.

Coming Pictures

Nan Grey and Helen Parrish will be with Deanna in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," which starts now in a couple of weeks, the latter replacing Barbara Read, who grew up, meantime, sufficiently to leave the studio and seek more mature parts elsewhere. Miss Parrish will be remembered for her excellent work in the last Durbin picture, "Mad About Music." Miss Grey, too, has progressed in her own right to the point of being starred in several pictures since her last picture with Miss Durbin.

"That Certain Age," just previewed, also contained in its cast two other players of the transition age who may now be expected in future releases in more mature aspect. They are Jackie Cooper, former child star, and Jackie Searl, probably the leading juvenile villain of all time. The studio, however, denies that Deanna and young Cooper are to be starred together. Each, it avers, is to be starred separately.

* * *

Following Fashions

Watching Carole Lombard breeze through a scene at the Selznick studio in the mad but somehow effective manner for which she has recently become known, I was impressed again with the changes which must come to any Hollywood player who wishes to hold to a place in the top brackets as pictures go careening through one fashion after another, guided by public taste, effervescent producers, and whatever other exigencies manipulate these things.

Miss Lombard began her film career with falls into pools, onto cactus, and out of fast-moving vehicles for producer Mack Sennett, whose custard pie covering a dainty face preceded Cagney's grapefruit by almost a lifetime. She was graduated, somehow, into an ingénue, and played bit and lead parts for Pathé in such pieces of green memory as "Power," "Ned McCobb's Daughter," "Show Folks," and "High Voltage." She was then co-starred with Robert Armstrong, and still later with William Powell. She was by now a slinky woman of the world, blonde and sophisticated in the prevailing manner.

The recent flurry in comedies brought all Miss Lombard's natural talents into play, and she rose, in "My Man Godfrey," "Nothing Sacred," and one or two others, to be top-flight comédienne in a town full of comédiennes. Mack Sennett would have been proud of her. But public taste finally turned on the comedies of this type and relegated them to oblivion—at least for the present; so Miss Lombard is again in straight roles.

(Of course all the old fire is still there. Miss Lombard seldom lowers her voice—unless she's playing dumb, which, as everyone knows, she does to perfection when she wants to.)

But to get back to the theme on which I started: Here is Carole Lombard now back in straight roles, the subject of prophecies that with the passing of comedy she will fall from the heights. But prophets have been wrong; and in this case they are almost certain to be. The reason may be partly that Miss Lombard knows all the tricks of her trade, but it is quite likely that the sort of concentrated mixture of good nature and forthrightness for which Carole Lombard is known in the film town is likable in any sort of picture, comedy or drama, as long as the star's mannerisms are allowed to come through.

Just So He 'Has' a Vote

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—City officials have a problem in deciding the legality of Oliver Haas' vote—all because he moved his bedroom.

The city line extends through Mr. Haas' home, and he pays city taxes only on the city half of the property, sleeps in the "rural" half.

It's up to city officials to decide whether Mr. Haas' place of residence is decided by his waking or sleeping abode.

Social Security Act Amendment Held Vital Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Declaring that "a frenzied wave f lunacy in old age pensions proposals is sweeping the country," Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security, Inc., an organization devoted to the promotion of social security and social insurance, of which Bishop Francis J. McConnell is President, declares that the present federal laws must be amended and liberalized to meet the new challenge.

The discussion of the current situation, published in the Association's bi-monthly organ, Social Security, is distinguished alike for its bitter attack on the so-called old-age pension panaceas," and its declaration that the only corrective is a more adequate and effective pension system by the Government.

Followers of the Townsend movement and the "$30-every-Thursday" campaign in California will find only harsh words in the Association's comments, which are being distributed widely as a counter-attack on their activities.

"From Maine to California," the statement says, "from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, unscrupulous politicians anxious to garner votes at any cost to their states and nation as well as charlatans and crack-pots interested only in their own rackets and heedless of the true welfare of the aged, are vying with one another in making fantastic promises to the aged." Then, after paying its respects to the respective "utopias," the journal of the Association offers its own solution:

"That the pension panaceas should have reached such heights of fantasy and attracted such a host of zealots three years after the passage of the Social Security Act is but tragic proof of the people's disillusionment with the act, warned against ever since its inception by the American Association for Social Security.

"Such disillusionment could hardly have been avoided under a program of so-called social security which actually provides no genuine protection for the aged and the unemployed, permits the playing of politics to the extreme, and at the same time fosters greater insecurity.

"The tide can be stemmed in only one way: The old age assistance programs must be made more adequate and aid must be paid without red tape to all those in need of assistance under systems which are strictly non-political. The old age and unemployment insurance programs must be immediately amended not so much by extending their inadequate provisions to newer groups but principally by making them adequate and socially constructive measures for meeting the problems which exist today, not those of a generation hence. The real issue before the nation is constructive amendment of the Social Security Act."

Bossy Feeds High: Too Much Milk

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10 (AP)—Prospects of an increase of 10,000,000,000 pounds in the nation's milk production this year raised a surplus problem of primary concern at the National Dairy Show, which opened Oct. 8.

A sumptuous feed trough for "Old Bossy," supplied by the largest grass and hay crops in recent years, is helping to fill milk pails to overflowing with a 1938 output of 110,000,000,000 pounds, dairy experts said.

What to do with all this extra milk, in the face of the industry's successful efforts to increase the cow's output, is keeping producers and researchers busy striving to promote greater consumption and find new uses for milk.

Five large dairy organizations have launched an intensive campaign to sell the public on eating more cheese and butter. The per capita consumption of butter in the United States is 16½ pounds a year. In Canada it is 36 pounds.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Why Lay Drought to Climate? Southwest Cites Human Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Seeming changes in climate in the arid American Southwest are only changes in the land—the removal of vegetative cover by overgrazing or other abuse—with the result that there are more flash floods, erosion is accelerated, plants are less able to utilize what moisture sinks into the unprotected soil before it evaporates into the air.

These are the main conclusions reached by the United States Forest Service, after 35 years of record-keeping, observation, and intensive research on the Salt River watershed of 3,500,000 acres. In addition, a number of other puzzles as to the behavior of rainfall, after it reaches the ground, are cleared up in a bulletin by Charles K. Cooperrider and Glenton G. Sykes of the Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, which the University of Arizona has just published.

The records run back to 1902 and the research to 1926. It centers in the Parker Creek district, 45 miles north of Globe, where the Forest Service has an experimental area of 14,000 acres without a counterpart in the world. In fact, the investigations are without precedent and of vital concern to any area which depends upon runoff from forested mountain country for its water supply.

Test Plots

Rainfall and runoff are measured exactly in concrete-walled test plots where the vegetative cover is maintained at every degree of density, from bare ground to ungrazed wilderness. By examining the records from one of these plots, it can be deduced pretty accurately what is happening on any watershed of comparable conditions.

There is a widespread belief in Arizona that rainfall is steadily decreasing and that what rain there is tends to come in the form of sudden cloudbursts rather than prolonged storms. This just isn't so, assert Messrs. Cooperrider and Sykes.

"On vegetation-depleted, eroded areas even small thunderstorms produce flash floods, and hard storms are always destructive. Hence cloudbursts may seem to be common occurrences in places, because the rain is usually judged by its effect rather than the amount and intensity of the fall.

"Conditions that swell flood flows also make for droughty lands. The soils of deteriorated area become drier and dry out more frequently than similar lands having good vegetation and soil conditions. The effect becomes particularly serious in drought years, but critical conditions also arise at intervals throughout all but the most favorable rainfall years. . . .

"Individuals who conclude from observation of the condition of vegetation and land that drier conditions prevail now than 20 to 40 years ago may be correct; this depends on the areas concerned. When compared with lands in good condition, deteriorated lands are drier and more desertlike, but not because of any recent and sudden change in climate."

In other words, man is making his own drought by creating conditions under which the rainfall is less effective in supporting the vegetation, which in turn conserves moisture and allows it to get into the underground channels which feed the streams which feed the irrigation reservoirs.

Mistaken Belief

It is widely contended that there would be more runoff into the reservoirs if there were no trees, shrubs, and grass at all to hold back the moisture. Quite the contrary is true, say Messrs. Sykes and Cooperrider. Unless there is vegetation to induce infiltration and check evaporation, moisture goes off into the air, they say. Furthermore, unrestrained runoff would soon fill the reservoirs with silt.

On the Salt River watershed, winter rains provide 62 per cent of the precipitation and 83.5 per cent of the stream flow. Summer rains account for 38 per cent of the fall, but only 17.5 per cent of the flow. Greater summer evaporation accounts for this. "Shallow-sinking summer moisture, even if not used by plants, reaches ground water in a few wet places only, and for the most part is evaporated."

In the 35 years from 1902 to 1936 inclusive, total rainfall was 711 inches and only 116 inches, or 16.3 per cent, became stream flow, evaporation, rather than use by plants, caused most of this loss.

How rain falls may be as important as how much falls, in producing runoff. Total rain for a season may be heavy, but runoff slight if the storms are widely spaced, with plenty of time between for the soil to be dried out by sun and wind. If the storms are close together, and the soil is kept saturated, a much greater percentage of the water gets into the underground flow.

$90,000 Unearthed; Story Kept Hidden

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The story behind the man who walked into the Federal Reserve Bank here with an attorney and a fortune in yellowed and long-buried bills may never be told, a bank official said Oct. 9.

"It probably will take the Treasury Department several days to examine the money and determine its total," the official said. "Then they probably will send a check which we will turn over to the man who brought the money to us." That, he said, "would end the bank's interest in the case.

The fortune, estimated at $90,000 and first reported to have been unearthed by a farmer while plowing, was not found by accident but was brought in for redemption after the owner discovered it had been damaged after being buried, bank officials said.

The man and his attorney requested their names not be disclosed. It was not learned by bank officials where the money had been buried.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Christianity to Constantine, 1: Jewish Converts Tried to 'Pharisaize' New Religion by Bringing In Former Beliefs and Customs

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seventh of Fifty-six Articles

In the growing church certain definite tendencies in doctrine began to be manifested, quite foreign to the earlier interpretations of Jesus' teachings. One of these was sprung from Pharisaism. Those Jews who embraced the Christian doctrine had not been entirely freed from their former tendencies to hold tenaciously to the Law, and ritualism.

This type of convert naturally brought into the new religion many of his former beliefs and customs. He would have "Pharisaized" Christianity. And while he accepted Jesus as the Messiah, yet he held that salvation through the Christ was limited to Judaism. That is to say, the convert must be circumcised. Thus Christianity was being run in the mold of Judaism. What the Founder saw as a universal salvation was being confined to a single group, holding to a specified ritual. Thus early appeared divergence from Jesus' precepts.

In the absence of central authority, it seemed inevitable that the young church should in its interpretation of Christian teaching fall under the influence, in some measure, of its membership who came out of Judaism. And as among the converts in the earlier years were many Jews, their mental atmosphere pervaded the young organization.

Whether the weight of the Law was incumbent upon the Jewish Christian became a serious question. Peter and John, and even James, the brother of Jesus, while stern in their adhesion to the Law, yet received Paul in full terms of fellowship. And Paul, be it noted, did not hold to the Judaizing of Christianity. Paul's attitude, however, as we have seen, finally won, and he continued to preach to the Gentiles while the older Apostles were engaged in converting the Jews who still obeyed the Law (Gal. II: 9). This, however, was but a temporary arrangement and later disapproved. There was manifestly at work a divine Power, which could not be directed to the one group or the other, to the Christianity of the Apostles or to that of Paul, except as its fundamentals were held in conformity to divine Principle.

Extremes Within the Church

In his "Outlines of Church History," Prof. Rudolf Sohm summarizes the situation in an excellent paragraph: "The history of the Church shows that from the first the ruling power in Christianity has been neither Jewish Christianity, nor even Gentile Christianity of exclusively Pauline type. These were the opposite extremes that sprang up side by side within the Church. The Apostle Paul labored powerfully as a tool in the hands of God. Nevertheless, our Christianity, our deliverance from the slavish service of the law, before all else the triumphant claim of that Christianity to be the religion of the world (that for all nations it might change their relation to God from bondage into sonship), we owe, not to him, not to the Apostle, but to a greater than he—to our Lord Christ, the Son of Man, who is at the same time the Son of God."

But the conquest of Pharisaism in the second century Church was but one of the victories that had to be won in order that Christianity might go forward in its work of evangelizing humanity. A second foe appeared in a wholly different guise. Instead of a repercussion of the Judaic Law, it sprang as a ghost of ancient philosophy. And because its shibboleth was knowledge, Greek "gnosis," it was styled "Gnosticism." It was in part a combat between the ancient philosophies, roots of which still lingered in the hearts of many, and Christianity, which was not a philosophy but a Way of Life, a Way, be it said, which led to the Eternal Kingdom and a freer salvation in which philosophies had no part.

This precipitated a serious conflict which came about in this manner. Gnosticism was founded upon the idea of universal nature, but emphasized the antithesis between spirit and matter. And scholars are quite generally agreed in accepting Simon Magus, known as the sorcerer, mentioned in Acts VIII:9-24, as the father of this Gnosticism. Gnostics held the material world as evil, the creature of a Demiurge, who was inferior in power to God, the Supreme Being, the Father of Christ. The true God is the God of Light, from the depth of whose being sprang forth a series of spirits of light. From the Demiurge, it was held, springs forth the spirits of darkness, inferior to the angels of light. These creatures were in conflict, the good in a contest with the bad, matter and chaos; but finally the Supreme God would win over all the evil spirits of darkness.

Defense Against Neo-Paganism

The Gnostics claimed they had come into full knowledge of the true state of the universe, and they were, therefore, through the unfolding light of understanding to overcome matter and see the redemption of mankind completed. Christ, the Saviour, was an angel light made manifest through the person of Jesus. This effort to attach a parasite to the sturdy stem of Christianity had at least one salutary effect upon Christianity. It solidified and then strengthened the organization through the necessity of defense against this neo-Paganism. It became necessary to define more clearly the doctrines of Christianity, and this very necessity prepared the defenders for the battles yet to come.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the struggle waged, during the second and well into the third century, between pagan Gnosticism and true Christianity. The greatest danger which threatened the young Christian organization during this period was not from the State, severe as were the persecutions, but from this attempt to inflict upon the parent stem of Christian dogma the subtle but false beliefs of this latest phase of Greek philosophy.

Moreover, Gnosticism attracted the masses because of its mystic rites and ceremonies sprung from a distant past; because it attempted to satisfy both the intellect and the emotions, the mind and the heart. It brought satisfaction to the intellectuals because it upheld a strict morality. "The living God of Christianity (was) again transformed into the unknown God of the philosophies and of the mysteries" (Sohm, p. 30).

Many Christian leaders were fully aware that in this pseudo-Christianity, true Christianity had its most determined foe: that Christianity was now confronted by not only the power of the pagan State striving to crush it materially, but also by a more subtle antagonist working from within in the form of pagan philosophy. In the struggle, Christianity more clearly defined itself. It gained a strength and developed clarity of doctrine which it had not before known.

Declaration of Faith

An important result of the rise of Gnosticism was an awakening on the part of prominent Christians to the necessity of formulating a definite statement, a declaration of faith as to the fundamental teaching of Christianity. The recognition of more than one Creator, that is, of God, Supreme Good, and a Demiurge, creator of the material universe, evil, destroyed the cornerstone both of Judaism and of Christian teaching alike. The Christian tradition must be defined. No longer was there a Paul or a John to proclaim the fundamentals of the earlier Church. To meet the need, there sprang up in the early churches a Rule of Faith, a basis for each of its local teachings, and as a refutation of heretical claims.

At the end of the second century, Tertullian gave as the statement of faith in the Roman Church the following: "She (the Church) recognizes one God, Creator of the universe; and Jesus Christ, born of the Virgin Mary, the Son of the Creator God; and the resurrection of the flesh; she mingles the Law and the Prophets with the evangelical and apostolic writings, and thence she imbibes the faith." This declaration, by uniting the Old and the New—that is, the Law with the Gospels and Apostles, aimed to refute the teachings of one wing of Gnosticism, which rejected the Old Testament.

In the course of time this declaration was expanded until it reached in the fifth century the form known as the "Apostles' Creed." In its earlier form, it was not regarded as written by the Apostles themselves; but in its later form, it was held as a summation of the teaching of the disciples of the Master. These Rules of Faith served as bulwarks against the various waves of heresy, which almost constantly beat upon the growing body of Christians.

Putting a Punch in Photography

Kaufman & Fabry

Shown at Photographers Convention in Chicago

Steel was used as an illustration. What could be more inanimate or prosaic or static than steel? Yet a photograph was shown where the big, heavy angle irons were caught up by a huge looped chain and were being hoisted to great heights, with the tops of skyscrapers visible in the distance. The picture had steel for its main interest, but to steel was added action and drama. Later the secret was divulged and it was learned that the tall buildings were actually just a picture hung on the wall to be photographed as background for the steel. But such devices in composition have to be employed by commercial photographers today if they are to achieve dramatic effects, it was pointed out.

Things Men Won't Stand For; And Neither Should Women!

NEW YORK (AP)—What are the things about women that exasperate a man beyond endurance?

Margaret Devereux, author, lists as an example this sort of thing:

"Where shall we dine tonight, dear?" (Husband.)

"Where would you like to go?" (Wife.)

"I don't know, dear. Wherever you prefer."

"Well, you decide."

"But I asked you, dear."

"I know, but what would you like to do?"

This gets men down, says Mrs. Devereux, in a book, "Your Life as a Woman and How to Make the Most of It," due off the press Oct. 11.

Among other things that annoy men acutely are:

Not being on time. "There is somehow a strong moral issue involved in accuracy and being where you said you would be when you said you would be there."

Making him or yourself conspicuous in a public place. "If you are not seemly and modest in your looks and conduct, he goes to pieces."

Criticizing him about his personal appearance. ("Where did you get that dreadful tie?" Or telling him he needs a haircut.)

Criticizing his friends ("Whatever do you see in that Smith man? or "Yes, we're going to the Duncans tonight. Some friends of John's, very stupid people.")

Picking your own friends to pieces behind their backs and then greeting them with an air of warm admiration.

Indulging in gossip. ("Men naturally abhor a gossip. They always mind their own business. A gossip invariably talks too much, which is another trait men detest.")

Prefacing every remark with "Well honestly," or "You know," or "I mean." (It drives him wild.)

A man loathes hearing you say "marvelous" or "horrid" all the time, continues Mrs. Devereux. (Men never exaggerate.)

"You can't crowd men in any way. They like ample preparation and due warning. They hate to be coerced or hurried into a decision of any kind.

"Their dignity and their status must always be maintained.

"Men won't stand for being interrupted. They are not given to idle remarks. When they speak they intend to have the floor.

"They won't tolerate self-pity." (They are deeply concerned over a real illness, but if your lamentations are loud and long over some minor woe, they are deeply irked.)

"On the other hand they expect and have to have active concern over their slightest indisposition." (Because being fit is so essential a part of men's scheme of things that they become panicky at the slightest threat to it.)

Men loathe lack of system and plan—wasted effort, wasted time, wasted money, wasted energy. ("Men are accustomed to think a thing through; to attack a problem logically and quietly.")

Men resist change in their home life. "They wish their daily routine, their personal circle to remain fixed and familiar."

Mrs. Devereux say it's sometimes difficult for women to understand the relentless logic, the utter rationality of a man's life. "Men's motivations are few and simple, strong and fixed."

She asks women, "Could you be your husband's second wife?"

Use for Sawdust

Department of Agriculture experts have developed a method for converting sawdust, straw, wood waste, and waste sugar cane stalks into synthetic plastics.

Appointed postmaster-general of the American Colonies in 1753, Benjamin Franklin improved the service between New York and Philadelphia from one to three deliveries per week.

Whether you come to Philadelphia and the Benjamin Franklin once a week or once a year, you'll find us always on the alert to make any possible improvement in our service. 1200 rooms with bath. Moderate rates. Convenient downtown location.

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SAMUEL BARLEY, *Managing Director*

Legal Aid Bureaus Suggested to Bar

CHICAGO (AP)—Establishment of legal service bureaus under Bar Association auspices to give low cost service and furnish more work for lawyers, was suggested Oct. 9 by a special Committee of the American Bar Association.

The suggestion was made in a study of "the economics of the legal profession," published by the association and based on the results of surveys which it said disclosed that "almost half of the lawyers in the United States earn less than $2,000 per year."

The surveys were made in Wisconsin, New York, Connecticut, and Missouri, and were augmented by the results of questionnaires sent out by the United States Department of Commerce to a cross-section of attorneys throughout the nation.

The suggested bureaus would be designed, the Association said, "to render inexpensive, efficient, specialized service to persons in the lower income groups who at present do not qualify for the free legal aid offered by charities."

Two plans for such bureaus were outlined, one for large cities by Reginald Heber Smith of Boston, and the other, for smaller communities by John S. Bradway, Professor of Law at Duke University.

"There is some evidence," the Association said in reviewing the study, "that many people, who need legal advice and service, go without it because they think they can't afford to pay lawyers for it."

Potato Harvest in Matanuska Valley Shows Yield of Five Tons to the Acre

PALMER, Alaska, Oct. 10 (AP)—Matanuska Valley colonists are in the midst of their potato harvest.

The potatoes, yielding about five tons to the acre, were one of many good crops gathered this year.

The colonists had about 2,200 acres in crops this season—mostly hay and grain—compared with 1,350 last fall.

Their third annual fair, held last month, consisted of an excellent general display, with garden peas growing six feet tall and fine stands of pea and oat hay averaging 2½ tons of the acre.

The colony cannery put up 1,000 cases of peas this season; 400 cases of carrots, 250 of beets, 135 of assorted produce. Many tons await processing.

Children attending the consolidated accredited school here number 314 and are organizing a band. Four Matanuska Valley high school graduates have gone to the University of Alaska at Fairbanks and two have gone to the states to attend colleges.

The colony plans a dance October 11 in farewell to Leo B. Jacobs, Colony Manager, who is resigning.

Only four colonists have left recently, dissatisfied with governmental policies and their own inability to repay federal loans.

All direct governmental advances are secured. First payments are due on chattel mortgages Nov. 15, but four colonists already have paid their mortgages in full, and 15 are partly paid.

Twelve have been able to repay on government seed loans and 40 have been paid in part.

Two colonists have made payments on their land sales contracts.

Business Women's Secrets of Success Turn Out to Be a Fairly Open Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The "secrets of success" of several hundred women in public life were revealed yesterday by Miss Earlene White, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, in a nation-wide broadcast opening annual businesswoman's week.

The women to whom Miss White had addressed a questionnaire were not chosen for success in earning capacity or prestige, but success in having made a contribution to their own times, women who have remained happy in spite of depression or recession. They were asked what they think about training, education, choice of a career, the best ways by which women can advance themselves, and attitudes toward their jobs and co-oworkers.

There was unanimous agreement that it is impossible to have too much education and that youth should seek the broadest general schooling, plus specialized training for the job, and the broadening of travel and social contacts.

Ninety per cent of the women stated that individual effort is necessary to climb to success. Others gave credit to what they termed "lucky breaks" and to the encouragement of friends and employers.

One surprising and encouraging result of the survey was the general agreement among the women that age is no deterrent in keeping a job once one is established, although they expressed the opinion that it may be a handicap in changing employment.

The women divided fairly evenly on the subject of whether marriage helps or hinders a career. They pointed out that this is an individual matter, but women in the higher salary brackets favored marriage as giving social prestige and background while those with long or irregular hours of work stated that marriage could be and sometimes was a definite hindrance to their work.

Through all the replies, Miss White pointed out, there was a definite acknowledgment of responsibility toward families and communities, a common goal "to make a decent living, provide for the future, and contribute to the advancement of community, state, and nation."

Any idea that the successful American businesswoman is "hard-boiled" is disproved, Miss White continued, with the answers to the questions which revealed idealism and a desire to make a better business world for both men and women.

Mule Costs More

Western South Carolina farmers estimate that it costs them about twice as much to raise a mule colt as a yearling calf.

La Follette Tells Meaning of 'M Day'

MANITOWOC, Wis. (AP)—Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin told an audience here Oct. 5 that "if America is asked to fight a foreign war, the very declaration of war will mean establishment of a military dictatorship in this country."

He said the War and Navy departments have "worked out detailed plans for complete mobilization of human and material resources in the event of war," and that the bill designed to carry out mobilization "contains provisions which could be used to impose censorship of the press and radio and turn all channels of public information into a gigantic propaganda machine."

The bill provides, Senator La Follette said, "for fixing prices, rents, salaries, and wages," and "gives the President power of conscription over all men between 21 and 31."

A peace program urged by Senator La Follette included suggestions for a tax bill to take profits out of war, a referendum before war could be declared if no foreign invasion threatens; restrictions to prevent economic interests in war zones from involving the nation in war, and stabilization of wartime production and employment through coordination of public works programs.

C. O. D. in Court

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP)—Superior Judge E. N. Rector of Merced County served notice no tardiness will be tolerated in his courtroom.

By way of emphasis, he slapped a $5 fine on himself when he appeared in the courtroom an hour late.

The assessment was duly collected by County Treasurer Dale Holland.

Casey Jones Wins Belated Honors

CAYCE, Ky. (AP)—Almost 40 years after John Luther "Casey" Jones drove the crack "Cannon Ball" through three freight cars at Vaughn, Miss., a monument to the storied engineer was dedicated Oct. 9 at this town from which Casey got his nickname.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, led 2,000 persons in the unveiling of a marker to the memory of the man who perished in the crash and who told his Negro fireman, "jump, Sim, jump! there's two locomotives a-goin' to bump." Sim Webb, that fireman, stood before the marker as it was unveiled.

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For Women and Misses
19 new styles—fitted and boxy silhouettes
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Kragshires are exclusive with The Outlet in Providence.
Lined with Earl-Glo acetate rayon taffeta. Kragshire coats are aristocrats of the sport field . . . tops in quality and utility.
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35th Anniversary SALE
Now in Progress!
Only Cherry & Webb's 35th Anniversary Sale could bring you so much value for so little money! Look for Anniversary Sale signs throughout the store.
The first 5000 customers attending this sale will be presented with a copy of the 48-page "Anniversary Book."
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The revealing sheaths that are 1938 frocks urge you to get an up-to-date foundation! Bien Jolie fashions a distinguished collection of beautiful garments designed to improve your figure.
ONE-PIECE GARMENTS, satins, lastex and brocaded materials, 5.00 to 25.00
GIRDLES in brocades, satin and lastex. 3.50 to 10.00
BANDEAUX AND BRASSIERES, 1.25 to 2.50
Corset Shop—Second Floor

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Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
The Fur Boleros You See Everywhere!
Our Fur Shop Proudly Presents Dyed Skunk Boleros!
59.75
Pay 5.97 Down, the Balance in 10 Months. No Carrying Charge.
These are the luxurious dyed skunk boleros smartest women are wearing over dresses, suits, untrimmed coats! They are the making of an outstanding and distinguished Fall costume! Come in and try one on!
Silver Fox Tail Capes
19.75
Imagine owning the luxury of a Silver Fox Tail Cape for 19.75.
Fur Shop—Second Floor

Pickford Exclusive Millinery
HAT FASHIONS
Announcing our
FALL OPENING
Gaspee 8533
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Safe, dependable trains again traverse the famous Shore Line boulevard of steel!
We thank you for your patience with temporary substitutes for fast economical, comfortable day and over-night transportation DIRECT to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington — and important cities and towns to the south and west! Streamlined air-conditioned coaches, modern grill cars, diners, Pullman lounge, parlor and sleeping cars are again at your service 24 hours a day! Call HUBbard 6500 for information regarding the New Haven's splendid day and night trains.
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Soil Erosion or Bumper Crops? America Tries an Experiment in Farming

Erosion
A badly eroded hillside, with gullies washing out even through heavy grass cover.

Rotation
Strip rotation of cotton and small grain followed by an annual Lespedeza at one-terrace interval.

Harvest
Cutting wheat in a swath along the terrace instead of going over top of hill.

Nation Remakes Its Farms: Soil Conservation in Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Plows, plants and men have gone a long way in five years to undo what in centuries past other plows, plants and men have done to the Nation's soil. America is rapidly remaking its worn out, washed out, unproductive earth, replenishing and remolding the ground in which its roots are anchored. Soil conservation has emerged from the demonstration stage to that of practical application.

Practically every state in the midwest farming belt has found the need for and embarked upon extensive soil-protective operations. An excellent example of what is being done can be found in Ohio.

Results of Erosion

It was found, for example, that on farms in one section of Ohio where there was severe soil erosion the average income in 1935 was $481, while on those with little or no erosion it was $1,603. Varying degrees of erosion brought proportionate incomes.

Investigators found that where erosion goes unchecked the following things happen:

1. Soil becomes decadent and crop production unprofitable.
2. Fields, farms, and even schools and churches finally are abandoned.
3. Farm income and property values are reduced.
4. Tax revenues are not adequate to support local government.

This work with the soil has ramifications that take one into the fields of flood control, reforestation, and even forest-fire fighting. Building of a dam in Tennessee may have indirectly much to do with the productivity of a field of cotton in Arkansas. The planting of a row of trees on a slope in Pennsylvania may have an influence on the stability of the soil in a field along the Ohio River in Illinois.

Object of Work

The work deals with:

1. Relocation of farms only in potentially productive areas.
2. Protection of soil from erosion by water or wind.
3. Rebuilding soil by planting of soil-building legumes, by crop rotation, and use of fertilizers.
4. Improving yields and qualities by technical work on seeds, varieties, improved machinery, eradication of pests, better drainage, etc.

Driving through Iowa recently with a farmer, an observer pointed at two large fields in the distance, one a dark green, the other a mottled shade of green and lavender.

"Are those fields being used up?" he asked.

"The dark green one is," the farmer said. "That's oats, and they take away from the soil productivity. The other is alfalfa. It has a soil improving effect."

Farming is "big business" after all concluded the observer.

In August, 1936, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, stated objectives of the Agricultural Conservation program for the nation for that year to be:

1. To increase acreage of soil-conserving crops in the United States to at least 130,000,000 acres, as compared with 100,000,000 acres in 1930.
2. To establish, as a minimum, on each participating farm a ratio of soil-conserving crops to soil-depleting crops consistent with good farming practices.
3. To promote adoption of soil-building practices such as seeding grass and legumes, turning under green manure crops, growing cover crops, and establishing terraces on farms where needed.

Under the Federal program, payments are made to co-operating farmers for keeping within soil-depleting crop allotments, and for attaining soil-building goals.

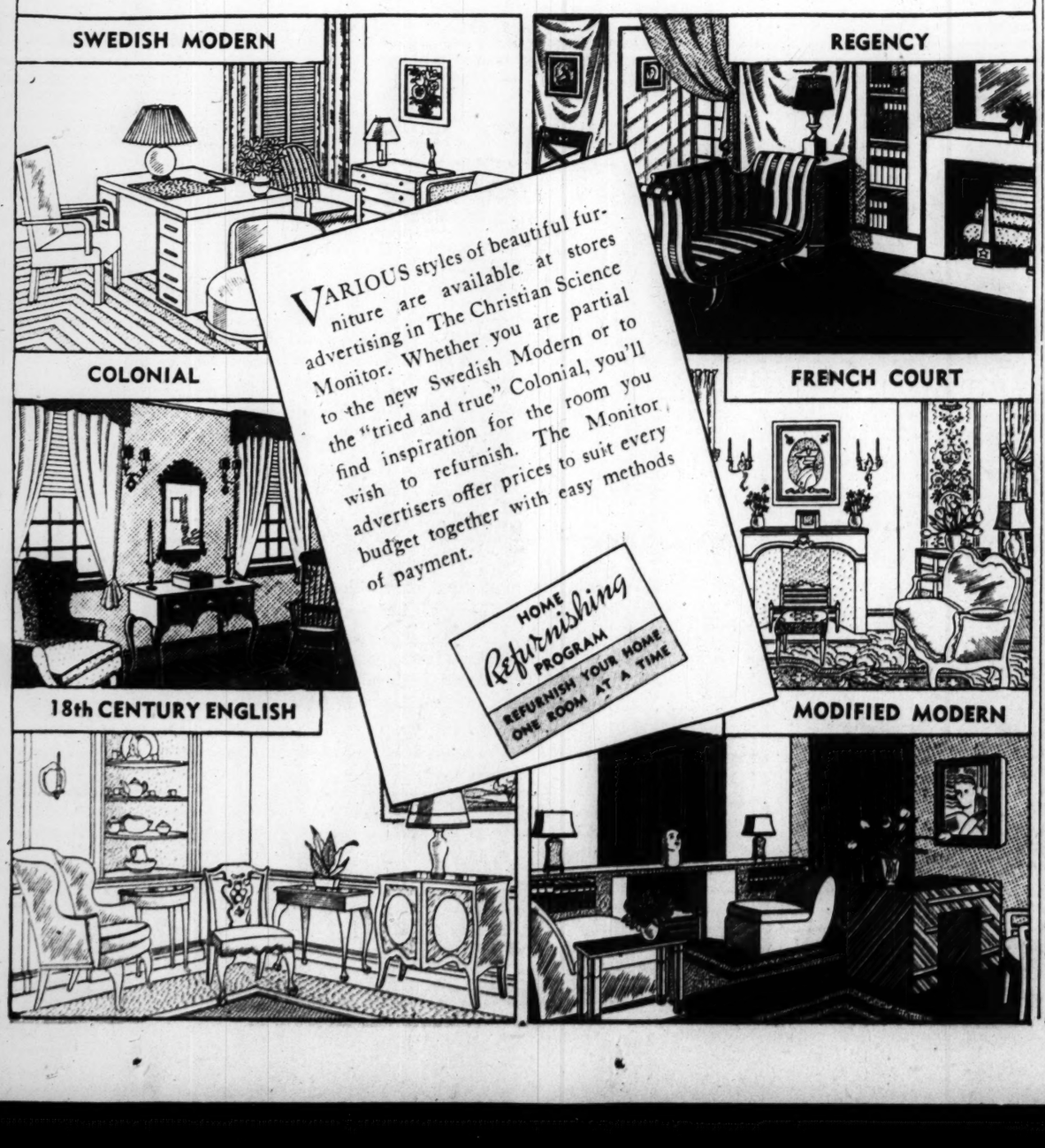
States Pass Laws

So far, 22 states have passed laws modelled after the one mapped out for them at Washington, providing for local soil-conservation districts. Though voluntary in adoption and in method of petition and voting, the laws, can, after a land-use plan is put into effect, compel land owners to follow certain prescribed practices.

Under the 1937 program, which covered the year up to July 1, 1938, the Government paid $315,569,403 to co-operating farmers.

What's your choice---

for the room you plan to refurnish?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REFURNISH YOUR HOME ONE ROOM AT A TIME

Two New States Begin Self-Rule In Czechoslovakia

(Continued from Page 1)

overwhelmingly Czech populations were seized.

Czechoslovak representatives are now negotiating in Berlin and London. The Berlin discussions concern economics, railway, and postal service readjustments.

Having secured less than nothing from the British and French representation on the Berlin commission, most Czechs are of the opinion that it would have been better to have negotiated directly with Berlin from the beginning, and that it certainly will be in the future. The London negotiations concern a new English loan and industrial credits.

Meanwhile a week end protest—directed to the whole civilized world and issued by 47 leading Czechoslovak cultural societies—contrasts with the joyful jubilation from many lands over the peace purchased by Czechoslovakia's dismemberment. It declares this country's position to have been "disgraced through unexampled lies of inimical propaganda and betrayed by those from whom loyalty was expected."

The protest then appeals to the conscience of all those who have hitherto stood for European culture, adding that "through oppression of the weak, betrayal and falsehood, real peace was never attainable."

The protest further adds that as cultural representatives of the Czechs and Slovaks "we shall never surrender our claims to our historical lands, to our free life in them, and to the possibility of tolerable economic development, even should superior material force compel us to recognise externally such demands."

Free Slovakia Pledged

ZILANA, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 10 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Tiso, Roman Catholic priest who became the first Prime Minister of Slovakia in the Czechoslovak Federal State, declared here last week that his first goal was to maintain Slovakia's territorial integrity.

In his first interview he said he wanted Slovaks in the United States to know "our first thought" was of them, "to whom we are grateful for their moral and financial support. I wish it were possible," he said, "for all Slovaks to come back and live with their brethren."

New Jersey CIO Finds Hurdles For Union of Labor With AFL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10—Advocates of peace in the war between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization have high hurdles to negotiate before their aims can be achieved, it appeared here today following the closing of a two-day convention by CIO unions in New Jersey. While pleas for an accord between the two big rival labor organizations were voiced by many speakers, the consensus was that any arrangement would have to be on terms repeatedly rejected by the AFL. Demonstrations against the labor policy of Henry Ford and that of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City featured the proceedings. The convention voted unanimously to hold the next annual meeting in Jersey City.

"We are giving Hague a year to run to cover," a Hudson County delegate shouted, amid a storm of applause.

Fifteen masked men who were identified as members of the United Automobile Workers' Union at the Ford assembly plant in Edgewater marched to the platform last night each carrying a placard, one of which read:

"We don't want Hague-ism and Ford-ism. We'll take Roosevelt and Lewis."

Another read:

"Hitler-ism and Ford-ism versus Americanism."

The masked marchers received a tumultuous welcome.

Allan Heywood, CIO Director in New York, was one of the chief speakers last night, and was strong in his criticism of William Green, President of the AFL, whom he characterized as "a misleader of labor," for his "failure" to organize unions on an industrial basis.

"We're going on, peace or no peace," Mr. Heywood declared. "Employers learned the value of mass organization long ago; now labor has learned it. You'll win because you're right."

Chevrolet Union Says Men Plan To Quit on 32 Hours

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP)—A spokesman for the United Automobile Workers at Flint said today that union employees of the General Motors Corporation Chevrolet division there would refuse to work more than 32 hours this week.

The announcement, by Harry Mangold, Chairman of the Chevrolet Division of Local 156, UAW, of the Committee for Industrial Organization, said that "when the last shift has completed its work Thursday night, employees will refuse to return to work until Monday."

He said that the decision was made at a meeting Saturday afternoon, attended by about 1,300 men.

Meanwhile, 15,000 Detroit employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Company and the Chrysler Corporation Plymouth Division, idle late last week because of their refusal to work more than 32 hours a week, were back on the job.

Nine thousand employees of the Mack Avenue plant of the Briggs Company were thrown out of work Oct. 7 because 6,000 at the Plymouth main plant stood at the gates and refused to enter. The Plymouth workers took the position that they had worked a 32-hour week and were finished for the period. They have been working 40 hours weekly.

Briggs supplies Plymouth with bodies and was directly affected.

Homer Martin, President of the UAW, said union spokesmen would meet with Chrysler officials at 2 p. m. today to discuss the 32-hour week question. "We do not anticipate trouble in securing this request," Mr. Martin said.

Nash Accepts Terms

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 10 (AP)—Maintenance men in the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation motor plants here and at Kenosha were called to work today by R. A. de Vleig, general works manager, following acceptance of terms reached here last night to apparently end a labor dispute which at its peak affected nearly 7,000 employees.

AFL Asks Wagner Act Change

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 10 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor voted for congressional amendment of the Wagner Act today, and ordered its leadership to oppose Senate confirmation of President Roosevelt's reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith to the Labor Board.

Without a dissenting vote or controversial debate, the delegates approved Resolutions Committee reports calling for nine revisions in the labor law to curb the discretionary power of the Board.

Convention action following a slashing attack on the board by William Green, President, who said the Federation wanted only a "square deal" and was not opposing or antagonizing President Roosevelt by assailing both his appointee to the Board and the Board's policies.

The Resolution Committee report on Mr. Smith urged that the AFL "leave no stone unturned or any avenue unexplored" for the purpose of preventing Senate confirmations of his reappointment.

The Federation high command will ask every candidate for a Senate seat to announce before the general election in November whether he will vote to reject the Smith appointment.

Nevada Posse Disbands As CIO Drive Dwindles

RENO, Nev. (AP)—An armed posse of 150 men was disbanded Oct. 10 when a threatened invasion by California Committee for Industrial Organization members to organize a Nevada road construction job failed to materialize.

The men were deputized by Ray Root, Sheriff, and Ernest Brown, District Attorney. Word came that no attempt to cross the State line was planned at present.

Meantime, it was understood representatives of the CIO would seek an audience with Gov. Richard Kirman at Carson City later in an effort to settle the controversy.

Mooney Loses Plea for Court's Review

(Continued from Page 1)

they chose shutting down the plant in preference to hiring outsiders to work in one department.

Employees Reinstated

(4) The Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Company failed to obtain a review of its contention that its activities were local and hence the Labor Board had no authority over it. The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld an order directing the reinstatement of 13 employees.

In other actions, the Supreme Court:

Refused to review the conviction of Anna Marie Hahn of Cincinnati, under sentence to be executed in Ohio for the poison slaying of Jacob Wagner.

Refused to interefere with the convictions of Charles (Lucky) Luciano and five others sentenced to long prison terms as members of a New York City vice ring.

Agreed to review a decision by the Western Missouri Federal District Court ordering the return of $586,000 to commission men at the Kansas City stockyards. A stay of the Lower Court decision was granted pending a final decision.

Douglas Fairbanks, motion picture actor and producer, failed to obtain a review of a Lower Court decision that he should pay the Federal Government $72,185 additional income tax for 1927, 1928 and 1929.

Case From Massachusetts

The Supreme Court refused to interfere with a decision of a Massachusetts Court upholding the State's law banning the distribution of birth control literature.

Three social workers and physician of Essex County appealed from their conviction in the County Superior Court last October. The Supreme Court dismissed the appeals "for want of a substantial federal question."

The four are Carolyn T. Gardner, Flora Rand, Pamelia Ferris, and Dr. Lucille Lord-Heinstein.

They contended that the law was not designed to apply to prescriptions written by duly qualified physicians "when necessary for the preservation of life or health."

The State Court ruled that "no exception can be read into the statute by judicial interpretation."

John M. Perry, New York Attorney, failed to obtain a Supreme Court review of his contention that the Government should pay him $16,931 on a $10,000 bond payable in gold of the 1918 value.

He contended that he was entitled to the larger amount as a result of dollar devaluation. He appealed from an adverse decision by the Court of Claims.

Mr. Perry was one of the litigants in the famous "gold clause" cases decided by the Supreme Court in 1935 in favor of the Government.

The Department of Justice contended that the new case presented the same question that was decided in 1935 and should not be passed on by the high tribunal.

Review of Inspection Act

The Court agreed to pass upon litigation challenging validity of the Federal Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935.

The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to designate tobacco auction centers and regulate inspection of the product.

Operators of the Fleming, Magnum, Johnson, and Farmers Warehouses at Oxford, N. C., appealed from a decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upholding constitutionality of the law.

The Court also agreed to pass upon a New Hampshire Court decision upholding the validity of a 1933 state law limiting truck drivers' hours of duty at the wheel.

The H. P. Welch Company of Massachusetts, owners of a fleet of trucks, appealed from the New Hampshire Supreme Court. That Court held that the "evident purpose of the statute is to protect the users of highways" from "tired-out" drivers.

Action on ICC Order

Seven eastern railroads were granted a Supreme Court review of an Interstate Commerce Commission order directed against "preferential treatment" to shippers.

The carriers—the Baltimore and Ohio, the Central Railroad of New Jersey; the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western; the Erie; the Lehigh Valley; the New York Central and the Pennsylvania—appealed from a decision of a three-judge federal court in New York.

The 1937 ICC order, not yet effective, would prevent the railroads from permitting interstate commerce shippers to use railroad warehouse space at rates which "do not compensate" for the loss of space.

Woman's Party Expands Scope

(Continued from Page 1)

life, having been for years the able parliamentarian of both the National Woman's Party and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It was due to Mrs. Fox's efforts that the Equal Rights Amendment was endorsed by the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs. A member of the Michigan delegation, Mrs. James Edwin Hancock, paid tribute to Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, acknowledging Mrs. Eddy's work and writings in the cause of Christianity and equality between the sexes.

The final day of the Convention was marked by business sessions of the Party as well as by the speaking sessions, and featured a lively election campaign that retained all incumbent officers in their present positions by sweeping majorities. Thus again assuming their places in the Executive Quarters at the Belmont House in Washington, D. C., will be Mrs. Stephen Pell, Chairman; Jane Norman Smith, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley and Mrs. Amy C. Ransome, first, second, and third Vice-Chairmen, respectively; Helen Robbins Bitterman, Secretary; and Mrs. Laura M. Berrien, Treasurer.

Summing up the aims of the Party in the Equal Rights magazine, Editor Helen Hunt West declares that the Party has asked for very little, "and has yet to encounter any real opposition from women beyond that created by procrastination and misunderstanding. It took the women of this country many years to gain the franchise permitting them to vote, and now they merely ask that they be not discriminated against by unequal laws. In other words, women want a specific constitutional guarantee that there will be no discrimination against women on the ground of sex."

Belgian Airliner Crashes

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—Lufthansa, the German air line, was informed today that 20 persons were killed in the crash of a Belgian airliner near Söst, in the Ruhr Valley in northwestern Germany.

Proposed Visit to Canada Of King and Queen Is Hailed

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Britain today saw in the decision of King George and Queen Elizabeth to visit Canada an indication of government confidence the European situation would remain peaceful for at least six months.

The Canadian trip is expected to be the first of a series of Empire tours, and its implications of expected world calm won wide-spread approval here.

King George and Queen Elizabeth will thus become the first reigning British sovereigns ever to set foot in "the New World."

A brief official announcement from Balmoral Castle in Scotland said the British rulers would make the precedent-shattering trip "in the early summer" and spend "about three weeks" in Canada.

No mention was made of the United States, but many believed it was possible their Majesties might go there as a gesture of Anglo-American solidarity for international reasons and increasing pressure here for closer ties between the United States and Great Britain.

Graciously Consent

The announcement from Balmoral where the King and Queen are saying, said simply:

"The King and Queen have graciously consented to accept the suggestion of the Prime Minister of Canada that they should visit Canada next year.

"Their Majesties hope to arrive in the early summer and spend about three weeks in the Dominion."

Some sections of the British press have urged that the King and Queen visit New York's World Fair next year. If they do not enter the United States, there was the possibility they might meet President Roosevelt on the international boundary.

There has been a deep appreciation in England for President Roosevelt's two appeals to Chancellor Hitler of Germany against war during the gloomy days of the recent crisis.

Two Princes of Wales have visited Canada and the United States. The late Edward VII when a student at Oxford was the first descendant of King George III, who reigned when the 13 colonies revolted to form the United States, to see the United States. He went shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Visited Three Times

The present Duke of Windsor was tumultuously acclaimed when he visited the United States and Canada in 1919. While Prince of Wales he visited the United States a second time incognito in 1923, and a year later went a third time on a private visit.

The state visit of King George VI to France in July of this year was his only one outside the United Kingdom since he ascended the throne in succession to Edward VIII, who abdicated to wed an American and become the Duke of Windsor.

Since the sovereign's two young daughters, the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, were not mentioned in the announcement, it was taken for granted they would be left at home.

George is King of Canada as well as England under the terms of the Statute of Westminster signed in 1931, which granted legislative autonomy to the dominions—placing them on a theoretical equal footing with the United Kingdom.

It was understood the liner Empress of Britain, 42,000-ton flagship of the Canadian Pacific fleet, would be chartered to take the royal party across the Atlantic. The royal party likely will number around 100, including equerries, ladies in waiting, secretaries and servants.

Jewish Passports To Be Stamped 'J'

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—United States Consul Raymond H. Geist has obtained from German authorities assurance that the Government order invalidating Jews' passports would not halt intending emigrants to the United States who had received American visas.

The Minister of the Interior Friday signed a decree declaring invalid all German passports in the hands of Jews living within the Reich. Jews were required to surrender their passports within two weeks.

Revalidation is a simple but unmistakable process. A large red letter "J" about an inch and a half high is stamped on the first page of a revalidated passport. Every country into which the holder moves thus will know that a non-Aryan is entering. The regime thus will help to make the world conscious of the Jewish problem—an aim which Julius Streicher, Germany's chief Jew-baiter, long has advocated.

U. S. Economist Honored

ROME (AP)—J. Clyde Marquis, economist of Washington, who has been permanent delegate of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture since 1935, was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Institute Oct. 10.

'Dream-House' of White House

Wide World

The President's New House at Hyde Park

Top: Drawing shows house as it will look on the Roosevelt Estate at Hyde Park. It will have no telephones. Henry Toombs, architect, drew the plans after personal sketches of the President.

Bottom: President Roosevelt's own sketch of the floor plan of his "dream house," drawn and initialed by him last February. Its site is a 70-acre forest tract known generally as Dutchess Hill.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 16.

Ontario

Hamilton: Hamilton Technical Institute, Wentworth Street North, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Niagara Falls: Hotel General Brock, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
Toronto (Third Church): Runnymede Theater, 2225 Bloor Street West, 3 p. m., Oct. 16. Radiocast Station CFRB, 690 kilocycles and Short Wave Station CFRX, 6.07 megacycles.

England

Berkshire

Newbury: Corn Exchange, Market Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

London

London (First Church): Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
London (Seventh Church): Acton Baths, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, Westminster, S. W., 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Northamptonshire

Northampton: The Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): City Hall, Northumberland Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (First Church): Albert Hall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 25.

Surrey

Richmond: Richmond Kinema, Hill Rise, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Sussex

Worthing: Town Hall, Stoke Abbott Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Yorkshire

Bradford (First Church): Co-operative Hall, Southgate, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Hull (First Church): Dorchester Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Estonia

Tallinn: Kaubandus Tööstuskoda, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 25.

Germany

Königsberg: Löbenichtsche Oberrealschule, Münchenhof 8/9, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Latvia

Riga (First Church): Latvian Conservatory, 4:30 p. m., Oct. 23. In German. Latvian translation read at 6 p. m.

United States

California

Centerville, Alameda County (auspices Society, Niles): Washington Union High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1368 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Oakland (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1642 Fruitvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.
Oakland (Sixth Church): Scottish Rite Auditorium, 1547 Oak Street, 2 p. m., Oct. 21.
San Francisco (Seventh Church): Native Sons Auditorium, 430 Mason Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
San Jose: Municipal Auditorium, San Carlos and Market Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Brunswick: Bijou Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 16.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Southtown Theater, 611 West Sixty-third Street, 12 m. to 12:30 p. m., Oct. 19.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Auditorium, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.
Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, Lincoln Way and Edgewood Avenue, 4 p. m., Oct. 16.
Joliet: Church Edifice, Sherman Street and Second Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Church Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.
Savanna: Community Church, 3 p. m., Oct. 16.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Angola: High School Building, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Hobart: Strand Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.
West La Fayette (auspices First Church, La Fayette): Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University, 3 p. m., Oct. 16.

Iowa

Ames: Great Hall, Memorial Union Iowa State College Campus, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 16.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Opelousas: Courthouse, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
West Roxbury: The Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and March Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 16.
Milton: Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Norwood: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Oct. 20 and 21.
Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street 3:30 p. m., Oct. 23.
Fitchburg: B. F. Brown Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Michigan

Escanaba: Junior High School, Ludington Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 16.
Fennville: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Grand Rapids (First Church): Fountain Street Baptist Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Minnesota

Albert Lea: Church Edifice, Adams Avenue and Clark Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Bemidji: Elko Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.
Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.
Hibbing: Little Theater, Memorial Building, 8:15 p. m. Oct. 17.
St. Cloud: Teuk High School Auditorium, 8 p. m. Oct. 17.
Tracy: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Missouri

Independence: Christian Church Edifice, Pleasant and Kansas Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Sedalia: Christian Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Nebraska

Central City: State Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Fairbury: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

New Jersey

Dumont: Dumont High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Passaic: Y. W. C. A., 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.
Plainfield: Plainfield High School Auditorium; Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 16.

New York

Albion: Presbyterian Church, Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Auburn: Emerson Auditorium, High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Bronxville: Bronxville Public Schools, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.
Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Jamaica: Church Edifice, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Locust Valley (auspices First Church, Glen Cove): Friend's Academy, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 21.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
New York (Fifteenth Church): Loew's Inwood Theater, Dyckman Street, 10:30 a. m., Oct. 22.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

Ohio

Bowling Green: Senior High School Auditorium, South Church Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Urbana: Clifford Theater, South Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Oklahoma

Shawnee: High School Auditorium, Highland and Union Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
Stillwater: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Pennsylvania

Corry: Corry Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, Monroe Avenue and Dunlap Street, 8 p. m. Oct 18.

Texas

Bowie: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 16.
Palestine: Church Edifice, 402 South Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Virginia

Alexandria: Reed Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 16.

Wisconsin

Beloit: Church Edifice, 505 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Kenosha: Lincoln Junior High School Auditorium, 6729 Eighteenth Avenue, corner Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Milwaukee (Third Church): Davidson Theater, 12:10 p. m., and Church Edifice, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Waukesha—Congregational Church, East Avenue and East Broadway, 3 p. m., Oct. 16.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 6, 13; Dec. 4, 11; also short-wave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 16, 12, and 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Oct. 16, Nov. 20, Dec. 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Oct. 16, Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.
San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 6; Dec. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Nov. 27, Dec. 18.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Oct. 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

President Enjoys His Relief From White House Routine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—No American Chief Executive, as far as available researches indicate, has been absent from Washington as much as President Roosevelt. Arriving back at the White House at 8:30 a. m., today, the President plans to leave within four or five days for his Hyde Park, N. Y., home once more. Between now and mid-December he contemplates being in Washington only on a few scattered weeks. He has been here only intermittently since May.

The President's absences from Washington this year have been as follows: Feb. 18-23; March 22-April 3; April 29-May 9; May 26-May 31; June 16-24; June 26-July 3; July 7-Aug. 12; Aug. 17-Aug. 30; Sept. 4-5; Sept. 5-Sept. 15; Oct. 1-10. Between now and Dec. 10, he is expected to be away at least half of the time. To date, his absences total 15.7 weeks out of 24.

What does all this coming and going mean, and what are its effects on government?

In the first place, it seems clear that President Roosevelt is rather bored with the White House routine, having lived there for the better part of six years. Up on the Hudson, he is able to buzz about a large estate in his own specially constructed automobile. He can go on picnics and talk with neighbors, and supervise the construction of his secluded stone cottage, several miles away from Hyde Park House, his mother's estate, where now he has to make his headquarters. He can avoid perhaps half of the political visitors who storm the gates of the White House in Washington and cannot politely be denied.

In Touch With World

Yet, so facile is modern communication, the President can remain in virtual seclusion at Hyde Park and carry on the duties of his office. He can instantly telephone anybody, in Europe or America, just as easily as if he were in the White House. Busy couriers carry pouches of documents, reports and important mail to and from Washington, using airplanes for their service—either regular airmail or Army or Navy planes.

Whenever the President wants to talk with anyone specially, he can invite them to Hyde Park and have full and informal discussion. He can keep these visitors away from the press more easily than is the case in Washington, if he cares to do so. He can be miles away from any reporters or other outsiders for just as long periods as he chooses—broken only by his regular biweekly press conferences. His secretaries, whom the press can approach at a Poughkeepsie hotel, six or seven miles from Hyde Park, can be just as uncommunicative and elusive—or as informative—as desired.

Thus, in a definite and by no means sinister sense, Hyde Park is a hide-out. It is one way of escaping from the cruel lime-light that beats upon the White House itself and has had a profound and usually undesirable effect upon most previous Presidents of recent times.

Other Presidents have been able to take long summer vacations, setting up temporary White Houses like Mr. Coolidge's in the Black Hills of South Dakota or Swampscott, Mass. Mr. Hoover, a crisis President, felt he could go no farther from Washington than the Blue Ridge of Virginia, and then only for week ends and in the summer, and by means of a tiresome motor drive. But all of these escapes from Washington were for the same purpose: to give a Chief Executive the rest, refreshment, and seclusion which the Capitol makes impossible.

President Roosevelt, after six strenuous years, has evolved a new technique of escape. He carries it further than any of his predecessors. From May to December of 1938, according to rough computations he will spend fully two-thirds of the time away from Washington.

Before that, between January and May, 1938, he had fished twice in the Atlantic—getting as far away as the West Indies—and had taken various other excursions through the South, into West Virginia, and so on.

But Mr. Roosevelt's new technique, as apart from his wider travel, is simply to retreat to Hyde Park. The Hudson Valley in autumn is a lovely land, gleaming with jewel-tinted foliage. A President can do about as he pleases there—roam over the scenes of his boyhood, see just what visitors he chooses, have just the household he prefers, supervise farming and forestry and building operations on his own acres—and feel just as little like a President as he wishes.

Getting Ready for Congress

This escape process probably explains, in part, how and why Mr. Roosevelt is weathering the strains of the Presidency as successfully as he is doing. The rigors of the office are well known. Mr. Roosevelt, however, accepts the responsibility easily. While he finds the limelight sometimes pleasing to his temperament, he is now seeking a change which is equally grateful.

And so, on his intermittent returns to Washington, the President always looks refreshed. He appears to be storing up energy for his winter with Congress; a winter that may be more strenuous than any of its predecessors, combining domestic political with foreign crises.

What are the effects of this commuting system on government?

First, it is doubtless good for the Chief Executive—refreshing and invigorating—and that is important.

Second, due to the excellence of communications, no work need suffer necessarily because of the absence.

Third, to some extent it takes the President out of the headlines—although only to the degree to which he chooses—and in that sense it leans toward the "breathing spell" which has often been urged by critics. This is true only because the Hyde Park publicity machine is less vigorous than the Washington one.

Fourth, it makes it more difficult for visitors like Senators Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina and Walter F. George (D) of Georgia to see the President when he desires to avoid them, as happened when they tried fruitlessly to carry cotton-price protests to him a few days ago.

Fifth, it gives Cabinet officers and other executives in Washington a little freer hand, for the tendency is to solve their own regular problems rather than to carry them to Hyde Park.

Sixth, it points—one may speculate—to still more protracted absences from Washington by Mr. Roosevelt, if this year's program is successful.

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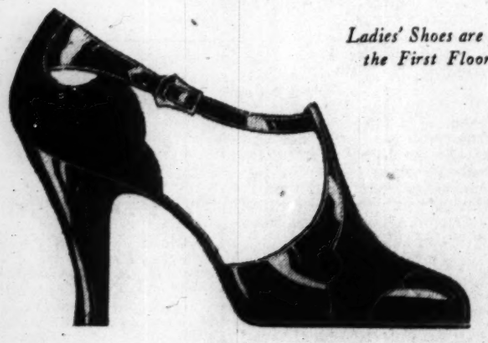

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Illustrated Catalogue on Request

Reich to Guard 'Peace' With Forts

Reich supports Italy in Mediterranean—Takes role of protector of new Czech State.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 10—While Germany began to release thousands of reservists who had been unofficially mobilized for a week, and the Sudeten Free Corp was disbanded, Reichsführer Hitler's conceptions of the immediate and distant future of Europe were expounded in a speech made Sunday afternoon at Saarbrücken and elucidated by comments today in official newspapers.

Herr Hitler announced that Germany's western system of fortifications will be extended to Aachen and the Saar districts, while fortification construction elsewhere would be increased. At the same time he warned Great Britain not to assume the attitude of a "governess" toward the Reich.

The Reichsführer explained that the present Anglo-French leaders want peace with Germany, but added that democratic regimes can suddenly change their leaders. If Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain gave way to Duff Cooper, or Eden or Churchill, he said that Germany would face a British Government whose goal would be war. The Reich, he indicated, must therefore be fully prepared.

[Alfred Duff Cooper recently resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty in protest over Britain's concessions to Germany. Anthony Eden resigned from the Foreign Ministry in February as the "dealing with the dictators" policy took shape. Winston Churchill, wartime First Lord of the Admiralty, has been a vigorous Parliamentary critic of the Government's policy regarding Germany.]

Impregnable in the West

From Herr Hitler's speech and press comments Germany's recent foreign policy emerges. It proposes to make its Western defenses as nearly impregnable as possible, meanwhile moving with great speed to consolidate political and economic gains in Southeast Europe, and supporting Italy's claim for a Mediterranean settlement.

On this subject the Frankfurter Zeitung on Sunday declared, "Mediterranean problems are still serious. Before we can speak with certainty about the future of our Continent, these unsolved problems must be set in order."

Meanwhile, Germany is assuming an attitude of protector over what remains of the Czech State. One Munich newspaper on Sunday declared that Germany's aims in Southeast Europe have been misjudged: It is declared that Reich policy presupposes the existence of a balance of national states capable of independent existence.

Interest in Prague Limited

After Hungarian claims have been satisfied and Slovak self-determination peacefully arranged, Germany's interest in Prague's internal affairs, it is declared, will cease.

Germany's exultation concerning the Munich agreement and its application is not concealed. Newspapers make it very clear that Germany considers itself supreme east of the Rhine, but they insist that it remains moderate in its hour of triumph, and will deal leniently with those smaller countries which reveal a "proper" spirit.

The International Commission's supervision over Czechoslovakia's occupation has been observed here with great satisfaction. Germany's desires have been met in almost every instance, and usually without much discussion.

Sudeten Free Corps Dissolved by Henlein

By the Associated Press

Reichenberg, Germany, Oct. 10

Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, yesterday dissolved the Sudeten Free Corps which was formed as the fighting arm of the Sudetens during the Czechoslovak crisis.

He commissioned his deputy, Karl Hermann Frank, to carry out the order. The Free Corps soon after its organization was said to number 40,000 men.

It was announced that Herr Henlein had been named by Adolf Hitler to the post of S.S. (black uniformed Elite Guard) group leader.

Twyford Flies to Prague

LONDON (AP)—The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Harry Twyford, left by plane Oct. 10 for Prague, Czechoslovakia, to survey conditions under which his refugee relief fund would be expended.

Sir Harry, who started a drive for subscriptions last week, already has raised $150,000. The fund will be administered by Basil Cochrane Newton, British Ambassador to Prague.

'Attacking' Planes Promptly Detected

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Oct. 10 (AP)—A civilian air raid warning net covering eastern North Carolina functioned "very satisfactorily," Army officers said, in its first test today in connection with aerial maneuvers being held here.

Four flights of warplanes, representing an assumed enemy on the way to attack Fort Bragg, swept over the coast line at four wiedly scattered points between Point Lookout and the Virginia line shortly after 4 a. m.

In every case, their approach was detected promptly by the civilian observers, and their movements were flashed directly to defense headquarters here over a special telephone set-up.

Oregon Gives Course In News Photography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Oregon—With the campus and the surrounding territory as their working laboratory, journalism seniors at the University of Oregon will be offered a practical course in news pictures, it was announced here by Eric W. Allen, Dean.

The course, entitled "graphic journalism," will offer instruction in use of cameras of all types, methods of taking pictures indoors and out, day or night, development of films, and making of the press photo. Emphasis will be placed on using the cameras journalistically, rather than on laboratory methods.

Hitler warns people of possible English shift to Cabinet dominated by war-minded group.

SAARBRUCKEN, Germany, Oct. 10 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, standing on the very frontier of France in the Saarland he won from it by plebiscite on Jan. 13, 1935, spoke for 24 minutes Oct. 9 at a demonstration marking the dedication of the "People's Theater" here—Herr Hitler's gift to the Saar in recognition of its loyalty to the Reich.

He said in part:

"At the beginning of this year, the twentieth after our collapse, I made a decision to lead back into the Reich 10,000,000 Germans who still stood offside.

"It was perfectly clear to me that this return could be compelled only by our own strength.

"The rest of the world, for the largest part, had no understanding therefore.

"It neither saw nor wanted to see that here, 10,000,000 humans, in violation of the so-called right of self-determination of peoples, had been separated from the German people and the Reich and had been maltreated. But it has not understood nor wanted to understand that these human beings had but one great yearning, namely to return to the Reich.

Liberated From Versailles

"These international world citizens have compassion indeed for every scoundrel who is called to account in Germany but they are deaf to the sufferings of millions.

"That world is still filled with the spirit of Versailles. It did not free itself from it.

"No, Germany has liberated herself from it.

"Even today, it still is a mixture of terrible inconsiderateness and appalling ignorance for these countries to overlook justice and give lasting effect to injustice.

"And so these world democracies remained deaf for 20 years to all the sufferings and demands of 10,000,000 Germans.

"Accordingly, a hard decision had to be made.

"Among us, too, there were weak characters who did not understand this.

"It is self-evident, however, that statesmen conscious of their responsibility made it a point of honor to take responsibility."

Security of the Reich

Herr Hitler described the preconditions for solving the Sudeten German crisis as fourfold:

1. The inner unity of the people. I knew I was the führer of a manly people.
2. National rearmament, for which I bent all my efforts fanatically now for almost six years.
3. The security of the Reich. You yourselves are witnesses of this gigantic work (the fortifications) which is being carried out in your vicinity. . . . I will tell you one thing—no power on earth can get through this wall.
4. We have won foreign friends.

"We are especially happy," he continued, "that this task of the year 1938, of again joining 10,000,000 Germans and about 110,000 square kilometers (42,470 square miles) to the Reich could be accomplished in peace.

"We are all so happy no blood was shed over this, despite the hopes of so many international agitators and profiteers.

Owe Much to Mussolini

"If I mention the help of the rest of the world in bringing about this peaceful solution, I must again and again place at the head of it our only real friend whom we possess today—Benito Mussolini.

"I know and I know that you know what we owe to this man.

"I should like also to mention two other statesmen who tried hard to find a way to peace and who, together with the great Italian and us have concluded an agreement which secured justice for 10,000,000 Germans and peace for the world.

"Nevertheless, the experiences, especially of the last eight months, must strengthen our resolve to be careful and never to leave anything undone that must be done for the protection of the Reich.

"Opposite us are statesmen who—we must believe, of them—also want peace. However, they govern in countries whose internal construction makes it possible for them at any time to be supplanted by others who do not aim at peace.

"These others are there.

Contrasts in England

In England, it merely is necessary that instead of Chamberlain a Duff Cooper or Eden or Churchill come into power.

"We know that the aim of these men would be to start war. They do not attempt to hide it.

"That obligates us to be on the watch to think of the protection of the Reich.

"We must at all times have a will for peace but be ready for defense.

"I have, therefore, decided to continue construction of our fortifications in the West.

Partial Demobilization

"As for the rest, I am happy now to be able within the next few days to rescind those measures which we have projected or been compelled to introduce during the critical months and weeks.

"I am happy hundreds of thousands of men can go home and Reservists can be discharged.

"We have no wishes or demands. We want peace.

"There is only one thing—this refers to our relations to England: It would be good if in England certain mannerisms held over from the Versailles period were discarded.

"We just cannot stand for a governess-like guardianship of Germany.

"Inquiries by British statesmen or parliamentarians concerning the fate of the Reich's subjects inside Germany are out of order. We do not bother about similar things in England.

"It is part of the task of securing world peace that responsible statesmen and politicians look after their own affairs and refrain from constantly meddling talk with the problems of other countries and peoples.

"By such mutual considerateness, preconditions are really created for durable peace of which no one is more earnestly desirous than the German people."

Destiny of Danzig Is Declared German

By the Associated Press

Free City of Danzig, Oct. 10

Albert Forster, National Socialist leader, told a meeting of the Danzig National Socialist Leader Corps yesterday that this virtually 100 per cent German free city would decide its own fate.

"We in Danzig embody the German State with 96 per cent German people, German business and German standard of living," he said. "We belong to no other state which can tell us what we have to do. We alone hold our fate in our hands."

He announced that 70 of the 72 deputies in Danzig's Parliament were members of the National Socialist Party.

Danzig, formerly a part of Germany, was made a free city under the supervision of the League of Nations after the World War.

100,000 Germans Taking Part In 'Czech Maneuver'

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETENLAND, (Via Zittau) (AP)—Military forces in Germany's peacefully conquered new territory in Czechoslovakia were brought Oct. 8 to an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 men.

Army officers said the occupation of Sudetenland is regarded as a maneuver. Almost as many men are being employed as compose the United States full peacetime army.

Col.-Gen. Fedor von Bock with five Generals wearing long coats with red lapels, reviewed their goose-stepping men in what hitherto was Benes Square. It was rebaptized Bismarck Square.

Completely equipped SS Elite Guards wearing steel gray uniforms are participating in the "army maneuvers." A full division occupied one section of zone four in the Riesen Mountains. Further divisions are in other zones. Their units are identical with those the Regular Army is using.

Reservists called to the colors during the war tension of the past two months form part of the Reichswehr now in Sudetenland.

Thousands of commandeered private vehicles—busses, small and large trucks, and touring cars—are being used in a test of the mobilization of civil vehicles.

Chauffeurs designated to drive these vehicles in wartime are behind the wheels now. Officers said the object was to have the men thoroughly familiar with their jobs in case of need.

Sudeten German Party members reported a large number of men had fled to Germany before the Munich Peace Agreement of Sept. 30. Members of a Czech colony of workers in the Reichenberg suburb of Ober Rosenthal likewise reported that one-fourth of their 6,500 members had fled inland to pure Czech territory.

Germans Take Cattle?

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The newspaper Prager Mittag reported Oct. 8 that Germans occupying Eger, a "capital" of Sudetenland, have requisitioned one-third of the available cattle and have ordered all unemployed to report for transportation to work camps.

Best Young Farmer To Receive $500

WASHINGTON (AP)—America's best young farmer was selected Oct. 7—but the committee which chose him will not say who he is until Oct. 15.

Then, at the American Royal Livestock show in Kansas City, he will receive $500 for ranking first among 171,000 vocational agriculture students in farming ability, team work in co-operative enterprises, and scholarship.

Judges included authorities on farming and education.

Chinese Claim Sweeping Victory

Japanese declared routed in battle southeast of Hankow; Report marks Republic's anniversary.

The News

HANKOW, Oct. 10 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters announced today that two full Japanese brigades, totaling 20,000 men, had been annihilated in a three-day battle near Teian, 130 miles southeast of Hankow.

The official announcement described the engagement as the most complete Chinese victory of the war.

The reported victory came on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the revolution against Manchu monarchy and the news was wirelessed to Chinese troops on all fronts in time for today's nationwide celebration of Chinese independence day.

The Generalissimo's brief announcement stated that a Chinese counteroffensive last night drove the Japanese from the highlands, northwest of Teian on the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway, and then surrounded and annihilated two brigades.

There are no foreign military observers or newspaper correspondents in the vicinity of the reported victory at present.

The Background

The following summary of recent operations in China has been compiled from Associated Press reports and private dispatches from the Far East.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stirring events in Europe have not eased for a moment the desperate struggle in China for the Chinese Government's temporary capital of Hankow, upon which three Japanese armies are at present converging. Some 130 Chinese divisions, totaling about 2,000,000 men, are reported to be defending this key city against the attacking forces, one of which is working down along the Peiping-Hankow railway from Sinyang, another forcing its way southwest from Shangcheng and the third moving up from Kiukiang to the south.

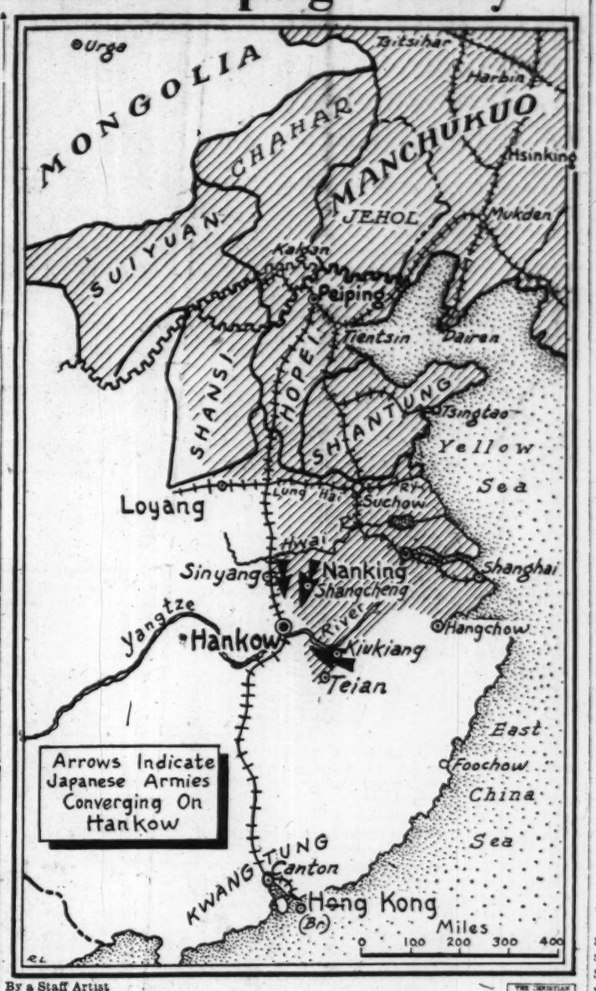
Although the nearest of these forces is already about 80 miles from Hankow, the rate of the Japanese advance has been remarkably slow. The Japanese people, who have regarded the fall of the capital as a possible point for ceasing the struggle and for consolidation of the Japanese gains, were told to expect the fall of this "Chicago of China" by Oct. 1. They are now instructed to defer their expectations to a later date, probably late in November.

Difficulties Encountered

It was not until September that Japan's overextended lines of communication enabled any considerable advance following the halt called by the flooding of the Yellow River. The Lung Hai railway going directly inland from Suchow was in Japanese possession with the fall of that center, but the great north-south railway connecting Peiping with Hankow remained free below Chengchow, the junction with the Lung Hai, on account of the floods. Overland cavalry thrusts had to be organized, both along the Yangtze River and farther north toward Sinyang.

The northern thrust along the Hwai River, after driving 150 miles, finally cut the railway below Sinyang late in September, but the drive along the Yangtze proved an arduous undertaking. The way was blocked by the so-called split mountain fortress and a boom of sunken junks in the river at Tienchiachen, about 100 miles east of Hankow. With the taking of this fortification in the first week of October, it was expected that the Japanese would advance rapidly toward their goal, supported as they are by war vessels, which have already steamed past Kichun, 505 miles from the sea.

But the actual advance will depend on the fighting prowess of the Chinese forces, who are resisting every yard of the way to the capital city. The Communist Party, on which the Central Government has been depending for military co-operation, has just announced that its Party Congress has formulated a political-military program intended to place the National Government and Communist co-operation on a far-reaching, permanent basis. Their leader, Chow In-lai, has stated that the new military program is based on the assumption that the great opportunity of the Chinese will come when the Japanese have ceased their advance and the guerrilla tactics familiar to the Communists can be employed on a large scale.



By a Staff Artist

Shaded Section Shows Occupied Area

Arrows indicate the converging advance on the temporary capital at Hankow.

Exodus From Hankow

Meanwhile Hankow, in expectation of the invader, has been organizing an exodus on an immense scale by every available means.

On the opposite side of the river from Hankow is Wuchang, the terminal of the Canton-Hankow railway, target of continuous Japanese air raids. Almost part of the same center is Hanyang, center of the great Chinese arsenal and steel works, naval yards, and a great military air field.

With the Japanese, or booms, blocking the river, the trade of Hankow has been reduced to a shadow of its normal business, apart from the heavy military transportation along the Canton-Hankow line and by the German Eurasia air line from Hong Kong, which has been maintaining a regular service.

Some 1,000 foreigners were stated to be still in the capital, using the well-defended French Concession as their base—a safe distance from the terminal of the Peiping railway.

Henlein's Sudeten Views Rose From Autonomy to Annexation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 8—With the designation of Konrad Henlein as Commissioner for the Sudetenland, the National Socialists recognize the work of the district leader who prepared the way for the Reich's annexation of the German-speaking areas of Czechoslovakia.

Herr Henlein has, in a sense, played a role which is somewhat between that which Joseph Bürkel played in the Saar and Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart played in Austria. Since the consolidation of the various Sudeten German groups under the National Socialist banner, he has functioned as the leader of those of German tongue, who, except for the Czechoslovakian Social Democrats, embraced National Socialism.

Born at Maffersdorf, near Reichenberg, in North Bohemia, 40 years ago, Henlein was the son of a lower state official under the former Austrian regime. As such his earliest days were spent in the various districts to which his father was transferred—Linz, Vienna, Znaim (Znojmo) until the family settled at Reichenau near Gablonz.

Like so many of his generation, the World War made a break in Henlein's career. He served in the Austrian Army on the Italian front, was captured and for nearly two years (November, 1917 to August, 1919) was a prisoner of war on the isle of Asinera. At the western tip of Sardinia. On his return home, he was for a time a bank clerk in Gablonz. But his heart was not in his job and all his spare time he spent in the local Turnverein gymnastic organization.

Instructor in Gymnastics

The result was that he later turned to gymnastics as his profession, taking up a position as instructor in 1925, with the Asch Association, the oldest and strongest German institution of its kind in the republic. Gradually, he rose to be an influential member of the controlling committee of the organization throughout the German districts, and it was from there that he entered politics.

To the Anglo-Saxon reader, the transfer from gymnastics to politics may seem a strange one. But not so to the Central European, for these two activities have long been connected in his experience of national developments. Gymnastic organizations ceased to be merely for the purpose of physical training when Friedrich Ludwig Jahn introduced his system of "national and sport education" as a means of reawakening the German spirit of patriotism during the years of the Napoleonic oppression. What "Turnvater" Jahn did at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Dr. Tyrš and the Sokol Movement was to do in the new awakening of Czech nationalism later in the same century.

Konrad Henlein's endeavors to form a national movement through gymnastic organization was therefore a continuation of a good tradition. He was an unknown man in politics when he first sought to establish the Sudetendeutsche Heimatfront, which at the request of the Czechoslovak authorities changed its name to Sudetendeutsche Partei. His opponents, even among the Germans here, laughed at his endeavors. But in the parliamentary elections of May, 1935, he succeeded in obtaining two thirds of the votes of all the Sudetic Germans, and last March, as the result of the Reich annexation of Austria, all the German bourgeois parties entered his party.

Herr Henlein had been considered a moderate in politics, out for cultural, political, and administrative autonomy within the framework of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Comparison of Declarations

Indeed, his views present a marked evolution and the progress of recent months saw a sharp swing from original demands for autonomy to the outright demand for annexation of the Sudeten areas to Germany. How these views have evolved is indicated in comparison of some of his earlier declarations with those growing out of the current crisis:

1933 (Declaration to press representatives at Prague) "By identifying ourselves with the Czechoslovak State we assent also to the fundamental idea of democracy which guarantees the equal rights of peoples, and we are firmly resolved to put into effect and utilize all resources of democracy in order to reach a peaceful and profitable co-operation between the peoples of this State, and thus to contribute substantially to the pacification of the whole of Central Europe.

"We assess the Czech people, whose destiny is inextricably bound up with ours in these territories, as a cultural nation equal in quality to all peoples in Central Europe."

1938 (Speech on Sept. 15 to the Sudeten People) "Oppression by the Czech people has reached its height in the employment of machine guns, armored cars, and tank against defenseless Sudeten Germans. By these methods the Czech people have shown the whole world that co-operation with them in the same state has become finally impossible."

1935 (Lecture at the Royal Institute of International Affairs) "Both pan-Germanism and pan-Slavism lead inevitably to a catastrophe. . . . We desire that democracy for which our aged President struggled throughout his life."

1938 (Speech before the Sudeten people) "We want to live as free German human beings. We want to have peace and work once more in our homeland. We want to go home to the Reich."

Fall in Banjo Output Laid to 'Jitterbugs'

WASHINGTON (AP)—"Jitterbugs," said the Census Bureau Oct. 10, are playing havoc with the manufacture of some erstwhile popular musical instruments.

Comparing 1935 and 1937 production, the statisticians found that banjos, guitars, mandolins, and ukuleles fell off greatly in demand. The output of other instruments used by swing bands, including pianos, violins, saxophones, clarinets, and drums, whirled upward.

In the two-year period, production of musical instruments increased about 75 per cent to $33,877,956.

World Affairs Notebook

Breaks From the Status Quo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The status quo in 1919 found Germany militarily impotent, minus its colonies and other territories and with 440 articles of the Treaty of Versailles to keep it permanently in that condition.

The year 1931 found Germany still further nailed down by an eastern ring of states financed and advised by France, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Yugoslavia, and backed by Rumania and Russia. Germany then had lost Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar (subject to plebiscite) to France, Eupen-Malmédy to Belgium, part of northern Schleswig to Denmark, Posen, parts of Silesia and the corridor (with Danzig a free city) to Poland, a strip of Silesia to Czechoslovakia, Memel to Lithuania, colonies to Britain and others.

The breakaway started 1933 with the advent of Hitler who promptly took Germany out of League and Disarmament Conference. Nineteen thirty five saw Germany regain the Saar; breach of arms limitations clauses overlooked by Britain and France: formation of air force; and introduction of conscription.

Reoccupation of the Rhine 1936 proved a vital new breach in status quo. Berlin-Rome axis developed, proving the beginning of the downfall of French chain of small states, weakening of Little Entente through Yugoslavia and (after the fall of Titulescu) Rumania coming partially within Germany's orbit.

The year 1937 proved a year of preparation for big moves to come. Belgium was detached from its alliance with the western democracies and allowed by Germany a guarantee of security. Germany associated itself in various ways with the insurgent leader Franco in Spain in the war against the Government. Danzig came under Reich control in all but name.

In the first nine months of 1938 Germany has seized Austria, taken over the Sudeten and other areas of Czechoslovakia, ending France's elaborate scheme of defense in Europe and virtually detaching France from working alliance with Russia, compelling the League to renounce compulsory sanctions against an aggressor and to sever itself from all pretense of guaranteeing the status quo.

A Monday Feature

Fascist Council Approves Duce's Munich Action

ROME, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Fascist Grand Council early today reaffirmed solidarity of the Rome-Berlin axis and voted "full approval" of Premier Mussolini's participation in the Munich conference which partitioned Czechoslovakia.

The Grand Council, ending its third consecutive midnight session, sent "greetings of comradeship to legionnaires about to be returned home from Spain after 18 months of hard campaigning."

A communiqué issued following the 3½-hour meeting said, "The Grand Council of Fascism, after hearing a report of Foreign Minister Comrade Galeazzo Ciano, faithful executor of the foreign policy of Fascism based on the Italo-German axis, declares its full approval of that policy which with the Duce's intervention at the Munich conference was solemnly established on a European and world plane."

The Council said also that it "categorically reaffirms necessity of the battle for economic independence of the nation," ordering the battle accelerated and conducted "with extreme energy."

Fascism's supreme policy-making body then adjourned until Oct. 18.

The unusual fact of another meeting 10 days hence caused foreign observers to speculate on the possibility of consideration of Anglo-Italian and Anglo-French relations at that time.

This was considered likely, since yesterday's communiqué made no mention of the Anglo-Italian talks which have been held by Count Ciano and the Earl of Perth, Britain's Ambassador, for the past five days.

Italy meanwhile issued a roundabout invitation to Britain to consider their outstanding differences settled, now that a start has been promised on withdrawal of Fascist troops in Spain.

A bulletin of the Informazione Diplomatica, organ of the Foreign Office, expressed belief that a "substantial" repatriation of Italian Legionnaires might prompt Britain to make effective the Italian-British Mediterranean agreements of April 16.

While such a result would be welcome, the statement added, it did not dictate the decision.

Occasion for the withdrawal, Informazione Diplomatica said, was that the civil war "may be considered decided in (Insurgent) General Franco's favor." Plans are for withdrawal of those Italian Legionnaires who served in the conflict for more than 18 months. Unofficial estimates placed the number at 10,000.

Some observers believed that England desires a more complete retirement of Italian forces in Spain, while Premier Mussolini feels that General Franco still requires services of Fascist aviation. Some well-informed Fascists believe a compromise settlement has been made difficult by critics of Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain, who contend that he already has yielded too much to the dictators at Munich.

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French Factions Join in Call For Vote on Policies

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier's Radical Socialist Party lost its first election since the Munich peace and faced a growing demand today for a national referendum on the issue of foreign policies.

A Radical Independent, Pierre Masse, won the senatorial seat from M. Hérault on Sunday, defeating his Radical Socialist opponent 462 to 391. A Radical Socialist previously had held the seat.

The calls for dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and a general election to determine the will of the people came from representatives of many factions.

Premier Daladier himself has been reported in favor of asking a popular mandate for his shift in foreign policy toward co-operation with Germany and Italy.

Deputy Georges Potut echoed this idea at a party rally yesterday at Nevers. His was the first open call for dissolution of the Chamber by members of the Radical Socialist Party.

A declaration by Senator Paul Maulion that the Senate would give Premier Daladier an "immense majority" was considered significant to political observers.

Senate's Action Required

M. Maulion is a member of the Democratic Left, the Senate majority Party. The Constitution provides that the President can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies only with consent of the Senate.

Communists formally have demanded dissolution, while the Socialists, still noncommittal, are growing daily more hostile to M. Daladier's efforts to settle differences with Italy, even at the cost of an Insurgent victory in the Spanish civil war.

The official organ of the Socialist party, le Populaire, declared today that even while negotiations were under way "General Franco's savages of the air resumed their aerial bombardment." The newspaper carried the story of an attack on a Spanish Government railroad train, with 150 reported killed and 300 wounded.

A deciding factor in the Socialist stand likely will be action taken during a two-day meeting of the National Committee of the powerful Leftist General Confederation of Labor, which lists 5,000,000 worker members.

Czech Situation Studied

Sessions are to begin at once to study the new political situation created since partition of Czechoslovakia, to which M. Daladier, with the Premiers of Great Britain and Italy, agreed in consultation at Munich with the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

The Confederation, not itself a political party, is linked closely with both Communists and Socialists in the People's Front Coalition.

The furore raised in French politics by an exchange of telegrams and congratulations between Reichsführer Hitler and Former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin led to a third resignation from M. Flandin's party.

Charles Reibel, Senator and Former Minister, sent M. Flandin a resignation from the Democratic Alliance Party of which he was Vice-President and M. Flandin is President.

M. Flandin, a leader of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies, in the crisis before the Munich four-power accord advocated refusal to honor the French mutual assistance pledge to Czechoslovakia.

In a telegram disclosed Sept. 29, Herr Hitler thanked him "for the amicable felicitations which you transmitted to me in your telegram" and for "your energetic efforts in favor of an entente and complete collaboration between France and Germany."

Two days later Paul Reynaud, Minister of Justice, resigned from M. Flandin's party. This was followed by the resignation of Baron James de Rothschild.

London Acclaims 'Chamberlain's Peace Victory'

"Staid" Downing Street
Looks like celebration of a football championship.

© International

The First Vote of Confidence
Mrs. Chamberlain is thanking the girl who has given the Premier a letter.

War Fears Removed
The Premier and Mrs. Chamberlain appear in upper window.

Hungarian Troops to Occupy Areas Ceded at Czech Parley

KOMARNO, Czechoslovakia (on the Hungarian Frontier), Oct. 10 (AP)—Hungarian forces today prepared to occupy two border points which Czechoslovakia's negotiators in the Komarno Conference agreed on Oct. 9 to hand over as a preliminary to the proposed cession of Hungarian-inhabited areas of the dismembered Republic.

The two points were designated in an official statement as the railway junction of Satoralja Ujhely, just across the border from the Hungarian city of that name and 120 miles northeast of Budapest, and Ipolysag, 50 miles north of Budapest. The former is to be occupied at midnight tonight; Ipolysag by noon on Oct. 11.

Negotiations of Czechoslovak and Hungarian officials on Hungary's demands, began in this border town on Oct. 9.

Budapest sources said Hungary was demanding surrender unconditionally of about 16,000 square kilometers (6,178 square miles) of "pure Hungarian regions" along Czechoslovakia's southern border. This area contains about 1,200 communities with a total population of 1,200,000, including 860,000 Hungarians.

The Prague Government is leaving the parley largely in the hands of leaders of Slovakia, the autonomous unit which will be chiefly affected by the cessions.

Count Paul Teleki, Minister of Education and member of the Hungarian delegation, said that according to present plans the procedure by which the Sudeten German areas were ceded to the Reich by Czechoslovakia would be followed as closely as possible on the Hungarian border.

He expressed hope that the negotions would be completed successfully in a few days. Foreign Minister Kolman de Kanya is chief of the Hungarian delegation.

Hungary also is demanding self-determination for the Ruthenians, inhabiting Czechoslovakia's easternmost province, Ruthenia.

Czechoslovakia agreed on Oct. 9 to release all Hungarian political prisoners held by the Prague Government.

When the Hungarian delegation arrived for the conference its members walked across the 2,600-foot steel bridge over the Danube after their automobile was stopped at Czechoslovakia's barricades and were driven to the conference in the town hall in their hosts' automobiles on the other side.

The bridge was mined on the Czech side while barbed wire entanglements and heavy military guards were established on the Hungarian side, across bridges and roads leading from Czechoslovakia.

One Hungarian official explained that such measures were necessary because of repeated attempts of enthusiastic Hungarian citizens to cross the border into the Hungarian populated area on the other side.

There was official silence on details of such attempts, but it was understood that 23 Hungarians had been killed and 37 wounded in attempted frontier crossings.

Czech Rebellion Urged?

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Prague on Oct. 8 reported that an unidentified plane scattered leaflets over parts of Ruthenia urging the inhabitants of Czechoslovakia's easternmost province to secede.

The leaflets, in Russian and Hungarian languages, told the people not to pay taxes and the soldiers to desert from the Czechoslovak Army.

Britain's Balloons Break Moorings In Their Own Air Raid

LONDON (AP)—Britain sent its famed balloon barrage aloft Oct. 8—dozens of sausage-like bags tied to 7,000 feet of steel cable to enmesh enemy aircraft—and then tried to count up the damage.

Five balloons broke away from their moorings and trailed lines which lashed roofs, tore down wires and fences, and generally gave bobbies their busiest afternoon since the European crisis ended.

One of the bags trailing several hundred feet of cable became entangled in a railway line, holding up train service for 20 minutes.

The bags are about 65 feet long and have a circumference of 30 feet. Winches on trucks unwind their mooring cables to let them rise.

The idea is that they can be let into the air to form a "fence," high in the sky, in which enemy aircraft would become entangled if they penetrated Britain's defending line of aircraft.

Some weeks ago a balloon escaped, hopped the Channel, uprooted trees and interrupted French power service.

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Mapper Keeps Eye on Diplomat

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Day-to-day changing of the boundaries of some European nations is proving a grave problem for the mapmakers, even though it increases sales whenever statesmen start reparceling territory.

It is a problem also to makers of school histories and geographies, and to globe-makers and atlas publishers, who are always striving to keep their works abreast of the times.

New maps show Austria as part of Hitler's Greater Germany, a change that could be made comparatively quickly, because Hitler's coup was recognized immediately, with no question of boundaries in dispute. Now as the International Sudetenland Commission meets in Berlin, the map-makers impatiently await fixing of new boundaries—for Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania—and are ready to re-draw the maps.

A representative of the publishing business explained that to try to map Czechoslovakia now would be impossible. "As soon as we know definitely and clearly," said he, "we will correct the plates in all our important books."

Inasmuch as school boards usually choose their books in the spring, most school children probably won't have the revised map of Middle Europe in their histories until next fall.

Swift changes can be made to bring books up to date. New plates are constantly being substituted for old, with the flow of editions. Map-making, however, is complicated, involving the artist's drawing and an expensive and delicate engraving process. In the case of Ethiopia, it was a full year before a certain house published a map showing it as Italian territory.

A Fifth Avenue bookstore reported that the sale of maps and globes increased considerably in the weeks of the international crisis. Many bought the available map of Czechoslovakia with the old Versailles Treaty boundaries, and shaded in the Sudeten portions taken over by Germany.

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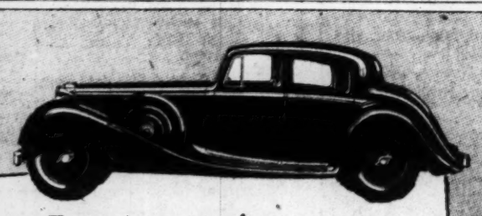

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The Home Forum

As For October

WE LIKE this month, too, here in New England. Indeed, sometimes we're not sure that we don't like it best of all the twelve. For it's an exciting month, a time of brave doing, of change and of adventure to stir the heart. Every morning in October, as the sun slants through the eastern window, there's a sense of adventurous expectancy in waking and looking out. You never know. This may be a summer's day of drowsy heat, from sunrise to the last gallant crickets tuning their fiddles in the warm dusk; or, on the other hand, there may be a foretaste of winter, and snow spits over the brown hills, and a shouting nor'west wind straight from Hudson's Bay to tweak your ears, and the marionettes of the Northern Lights dancing against the midnight sky. October, in New England, in Jaalam, is always something of a mystery cruise.

In a sense, we know where we're going. For, at the last of September, it's almost full summer still. Few leaves have drifted down; save for the very lowlands, there's no color to break the deep green. And, at the end, when we turn the page to November, we know that there'll be bare trees with only the stubborn oaks clinging to their leaves, and those a dry and rustling brown. By the calendar, October is simple, a month of transition only. But what will happen between the two ends of it is always unpredictable.

* * *

EVEN IN AUGUST, here in Jaalam, we begin to look forward to this month. For even in August, even while summer lies warmest over our hills, there are the first faint signs of the coming fall. At the pond, on Henrick's Point, there is one maple that yearly, without fail, flaunts a crimson bannerol from one branch, in August. And if you look closely, and remember, you will see that the birches in old pastures are faintly touched with gold. And in August, invariably, Jim Kibbee and the other old-timers sum up the summer and look ahead to the fall coloring. It's been a dry season, or a wet one; the color should be good, or we'll not have much. So we look forward, and prophesy.

And in late September the first deeper color comes creeping down from the north, from Vermont, from New Hampshire. There the hills are already painted gold and crimson; here they are still green. The lowlands first, then the upward slopes, then even high Apunack Hill change in the rising tide. Maples are touched at the tips; and, like a slow descending wash, they blush from limb to limb. Then the green thins, and is diluted; then it is golden, then crimson. Through the painted woods there is a silent drift of robins southward, and now there are starlings sweeping and hovering in flocks over the stubble fields. The pond lies in a basin of gold, such as Cellini never visioned; and on purple evenings and old rose dawns the southbound geese slip quietly in and out of this golden haven. To see them rise, as your skiff noses quietly through the mist-shrouded water, the dawn light on their breasts and hollowed wings, is but one of October's adventures.

To think of this month is to think of color. In mid-season, when this is at fullest brilliance, all Jalaam is a Joseph's coat. The shining hills are patched with the deeper notes of pine; corn fields and mowings where the rowan has been cut are squares of pure gold; among them are the deep, rich brown of fall plowings, and a jeweled green where the fields sown to winter rye are already springing. But color is not the only note of October, in Jaalam.

For we think that, were we set down in Jaalam without benefit of calendar, and blindfold, we would still know October from any other month. There is a richness in the smell of it, an odor distinct from all other seasons of the year. There is the moist, earthy smell of black furrows crumbling in the October winds; Jaalam Marsh breathes out an odor like that of crushed mint; in wood smoke and smoldering leaves there is an Octoberish bouquet, and from the fallen leaves themselves, drifted and caught in the thick roadside grass, banked against stone walls, there exhales a dry and powdery scent that, once you have nosed it, you never forget nor ever think upon without longing for a New England October day.

And by the sounds, too, you would know Jaalam in October with your eyes shut. The slow wind no longer comes with a ruffled, silky rustle; its voice is sharper, more sibilant, and the fallen leaves whisper, while those still clinging rustle with the sound of the turning of parchment pages. In this clean and heady October air, distant sounds are sharp and distinct. Across three fields, you may hear my neighbor Lee and his man Joe talking. Along the Jaalam roads all the apple trees find mysterious voices; you see the long ladders leaning into their green depths, and from them, as though the trees themselves spoke, come the voices of the pickers. And all night long, under the silver October moon, the Jaalam hills echo the calling of cocks. One answers another, challenging across the valleys; and in the quiet between you hear still more distant calls, like faint and fading silver bugles.

* * *

IN JAALAM, OUR first heavy frosts come with October. We're sorry for that; it means an end to gardens, to all the gallant bloom that still mirrors summer. But come they must. And now there is a game of hazard between the frosts and our gardeners. They sniff out of doors, on quiet evenings, turn flashlights on the mercury. Tonight? Maybe; the wind drops and the high stars have a frosty glitter. Then all the garden beds are tented with newspapers, hoarded for just this. In the morning there is white rime on roofs; but beneath their white tents, as we take them off in the warming sunlight, even the zinnias and the tender nasturtiums are unharmed. We have a sense of victory. Thin ice has formed on buckets by the barn door; but for a time we have beaten back winter, kept the summer with us. Perhaps two, perhaps three times we do this. But then of a white night, when all the brooks are hooded in drifting coifs of mist, the frost has its way. And here's an end to gardening—or, rather, a beginning to next year's. Only the hardiest chrysanthemums, in the warmest and most sheltered nooks, give color to the sloping beds. No matter; we kept the garden later than last year.

* * *

AND SO SLOWLY, almost imperceptibly, leaf by leaf, tree by tree, we change from full blossom to the stripped, clean bareness of winter. Looking forward, we didn't like it; summer was going from us, slipping through our reluctant fingers. But, as November nears, we're not so sure. Now that the leaves are off, there is a bluer sky, an unbelievable stretch of it, sweeping from hill to hill. Almost, in the shaded summer, we had forgotten that. Of late afternoons, for the first time since March, there is a golden wash of sunshine through the western windows. That, too, we had forgotten. And, though the garden plots are brown and bare of blossom, all the paths between them and all the sloping lawn under the bare elms and maples is a deep, a brilliant, an incredible green, drinking the undiluted sunlight. It is odd, but it seems to us, many times, that the sun comes back, in October.

Perhaps we're old-fashioned, here in Jaalam; in background, in ways of thought, we may still be in the Currier and Ives period—and sometimes it seems that we haven't even caught up with that. But, when I think of New England, and when I try to catch the enduring essence of it, there is always an Octoberish tang in the back of my thought. In the fields are the golden tents of corn shooks; the quiet brooks run slow and deep under mats of crimson leaves; I think of white spires above the sheer, stark beauty of stripped trees with their cunning joinery of limbs revealed. There is always the smell of apples, the nostalgic scent of wood smoke on the keen air. I see black horses moving slowly, steadily across a hillside field, against an amethyst autumnal sky; the silver plowshare turns the golden stubble in a slow curling wave. A single last leaf angles slowly down. One year is ended, another prepared.

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Hearing the Voices Of The Ages

TO ME the most interesting fact about modern British broadcasting is to be found in a room where very few people would think of looking for it. Not in the study of Sir John Reith, the hard-headed, soft-hearted dictator of the B. B. C. . . . Not in any of the luxurious studios. Nor even in the great transmission room (if that is its name) which looks like a scene from "The Shape of Things to Come" . . .

The room which, to me, houses the most interesting feature of modern broadcasting is quite small, though in ten years' time it will surely be one of the biggest and most important rooms in the building. It is the room where they keep the gramophone records.

I do not mean things like Columbia Record A42856 on which Miss Smith has rendered "Moonlight Fancies," on the xylophone. I refer, firstly, to the already large and swiftly growing collection of historical records—starting with Mr. Gladstone speaking into a phonograph to Mr. Edison and carrying us down, through all the principal statesmen, to the abdication of Edward VIII and after. This collection, which becomes daily more representative, will enable the children of the future to enjoy a privilege similar to that which would be enjoyed by a child of today if, for example, his teacher could turn on an actual record of Queen Elizabeth addressing her troops at Tilbury.

The other class of record, which, though it may not be of such educational value, will obviously tremendously widen the scope of entertainment, is so varied that one can only classify it by saying that it "catches the sound of modern life." The sounds of a miner's pick, far below the Welsh soil, the sounds of the traffic in Trafalgar Square, 1938, the sound of waves beating in some terrible storm. The possibilities are obviously endless. —From "News of England," by BEVERLEY NICHOLS. (Copyright, 1938, by Doubleday Doran & Company, Inc.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The British Museum, London

HEAD OF A WOMAN: *A Drawing by Andrea Verrocchio (1435-1488)*

WORKS by Verrocchio, the Florentine sculptor and painter of the fifteenth century, such as the equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni in Venice, the bronze David and the fountain figure of a boy with a fish in Florence, are well known. Drawings such as this, however, which were done for his own pleasure, reveal a more intimate side of the artist. It is sketched in black chalk, heightened with white, and is almost life-size. The arrangement of the hair, the downcast eyes, and the pensive, enigmatic smile are characteristics found in the heads of Leonardo da Vinci, and illustrate Verrocchio's influence on his illustrious pupil. The shadows and transitions from light to dark are rendered with the utmost delicacy. The swirls and braids of hair are looped into an intricate headdress, and the tendrils and floating ends add liveliness and movement.

Verrocchio stood midway between the Early and High Renaissance. He expressed the new scientific spirit, the interest in techniques, and in the realistic rendering of objects. Even his name, which means "true eye," is quite in character. He reflects the versatility of the age, for he was sculptor, painter, architect, and worker in silver, wax, and clay. Early in his career, he came under the eye of the all-powerful Medici family, who thenceforth became his patrons, plying him with more commissions than he could execute. An important artist in his own right, he gained even more renown as the teacher of Leonardo. According to Vasari, the famous biographer, this drawing served to inspire Leonardo, and was actually copied by him: "There are some drawings by his (Verrocchio's) hand . . . made with much patience and very great judgment, among which are certain heads of women, beautiful in expression and in the adornment of the hair, which Leonardo da Vinci was ever imitating for their beauty."

H. H. A.

Monday Frieze

ALL over the countryside, as we drive through the lanes and up over the downs, the lines of washing stream and flutter in the fresh wind that blows from the sea. Clean and bright, white or colored, the Monday Frieze is as inevitable, as delightful a part of the country landscape as it was in the days when Greek kings' daughters spread their linen to bleach and sweeten on the rocks by the seashore.

There is something particularly charming about this piece of homely toil: something which goes straight to the heart, linking the restless modern with the simplicity of an earlier day. Sunshine plays its part, the antics of the wind, the scent of bushes and clean grass. There is a subtle delight in stringing long lines of linen out under the skies, to flap and tussle with the breezes and whiten in the sunshine. And a print-clad maid never looks fairer than when she is pinning out the new-washed clothes upon the lines beside the apple trees. The wind toys with the delicate folds of women's garments, as though invisible hands held the dainty things from the possible touch of the ground. On days of flying clouds and strong breezes, there is a perpetual struggle between the laundress busy with starched damask, and the elements which seek to undo her pleasant work.

On still summer days, the laundress has her revenge. The wind lies languid, too effortless to toy with its accustomed zeal; and then the linen is laid upon the scented grass, or festooned over the rosemary bushes; and the pretty laces and organdies touch lavender through the sunny hours. Scented and fragrant, the Monday Frieze is gathered up into the great baskets, carried in on strong bare arms to await its final toilette under the warm hands of the irons; lastly to lie on shelves, perfumed with orris or lavender, until it shall be needed.

Little of Monday joy does the poor town-dweller know. For him is only the prosaic visit of the laundryman, hurried and impersonal; the mechanism of the machine and the doleful checking of the weekly book. It is in the countryside that the joyous pennons hang, beckoning saucily as the motors flash by; reminding us that, in the simple contacts with water and soapsuds, wind and sunshine, humble toil is linked with pleasure and renewal.

E. C. D.

Memory of Antigua

I HESITATE to write of Antigua. It stays in my memory so gently and beautifully, . . . I notice that Addison Mizner in *Many Mizners* talks of the city with a reverence that he shows for few other things. It lies in a lovely valley at the foot of the Volcano Agua, sloping symmetrically like Fujiyama and towering to a lovely cone of snow in the winter. The city was the Captaincy-General of Central America for considerably longer than the United States has existed. The great earthquake which destroyed it did so gracefully. It left lovely interiors of churches with wide gaps in the roof through which the sun pours on painted walls. . . . Winding in and out and among the ruins, lines of coffee trees glisten in the sun, their red berries standing out like decorations on a Christmas tree. The place was a market for ecclesiastic things of beauty. I used to bring travelling Americans over to see it. If they were women they fell into a passion of bargaining. In those days I had no acquisitive sense; indeed, throughout my life things have meant very little. I rejoice as well as any other in a gracious existence, but can leave one set of surroundings and enter another with complete ease and comfort. So I acquired none of these things in Antigua and enjoyed only vicariously the passion of shopping and bargaining.—HUGH WILSON, in "Education of a Diplomat." (New York: Longmans, Green.)

"Truth never created error"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"AND God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." This statement in Genesis (1:31) declares clearly and positively that the creation of God is wholly good. That this creation is the only creation was unequivocally stated by John, who wrote (1:3), "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." It is logically inconceivable that the omnipotent, omniscient creator, who is immutably good and perfect, would or could create evil or imperfection.

To the student of Christian Science, the premise that only good can have reality is both obvious and indisputable. This premise is stated by Mary Baker Eddy, the revelator of Christian Science, in "Miscellaneous Writings," where she answers a question concerning the mortal dream of error in these arousing words (pp. 49, 50): "That God is Truth, the Scriptures aver; that Truth never created error, or such a capacity, is self-evident; that God made all that was made, is again Scriptural; therefore your answer is, that error is an illusion of mortals; that God is not its author, and it cannot be real."

Christian Scientists are known to the world as a happy, confident people. They are not numbered among those who fearfully aver that such or such a desirable condition is too good to be true. Rather are they joyous in the understanding that only goodness and perfection are true, and that any seeming evil or lack is too bad to be true. Their state of thinking is not based on impractical optimism; it is firmly founded on the spiritual fact stated by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 473): "God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power." The Christian Scientist refuses to accept as true anything which would deny the full presence and power of God, Mind—any condition which is unlike the nature of unchanging Truth.

The world has been misled into faulty reasoning and an illusion of impermanence by belief in the limitations of time. The immutable is also the eternal as it is revealed in the Bible. If the eternal were confined within time, it would naturally have a beginning and an end—and no thinking Christian believes that finity is an attribute of the eternal God. "The infinite has no beginning. This word *beginning* is employed to signify *the only*,—that is, the eternal verity and unity of God and man, including the universe" (*ibid.*, p. 502). Truth is, and this divine fact of being reveals eternity to be continuously now.

In their study of the Bible and their textbook, Science and Health, Christian Scientists learn that good is as omnipresent as the infinite creator, Mind. Apprehending the changeless character of God, divine, infinite Being, they affirm this permanence for His creation, spiritual man; and this sound knowing is made manifest in happier human conditions and relationships.

No matter how dark a given situation may seem to be, how hopeless an illness, how grave a financial problem, the true fact about it always is that it is too bad to be true—that is, existent—in a universe whose sole creator is God, good. What one is struggling to overcome, in any such distressing condition, is only mortal ignorance of God, Truth, rather than an evil entity. The overcoming of ignorance is not miraculous; it is the natural victory of intelligent reliance on irresistible Truth. Jesus of Nazareth and the disciples and apostles healed the sick, redeemed sinners, and demonstrated the truth of abundant supply through the spiritual understanding of good as real and ever present. Christian Science is unfolding the same view of man as the image and likeness of God, and its healing works today are the fruit of this intelligent knowing of the facts about God and His man.

What the world most needs today is the spiritual understanding of Mind and its divine ideas. An understanding of God and the facts of divine being increases expectation of good and opens the door of human consciousness to receive the spiritual abundance which is omnipresently here now, for all. The spiritual truth about God and His creation may, through faith and understanding, be demonstrated in one's daily experience. Ignorance, though seemingly embodied in grievous conditions, is only ignorance. It is unable to objectify itself in reality, since Mind knows the infinity of immutable good.

As God, Mind, spoke through the prophet Isaiah, so He speaks today (Isaiah 45:22): "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Golden Afternoon

I DARE not say that no October ever
Will be more gold of leaf and air and hill
Than this, but surely afternoons have never
Hung quite so goldenly in mist until
Today. We pluck the yellow leaf, and climb
The hill as effortlessly as we speak,
Forgetting care and work and sense of time,
Forgetting that presently, perhaps next week,
The magic flame must flutter, and grow gray.
You who would take October to your breast,
Now is the hour come: when every way
The eye can turn all birds are fully dressed
In shining feathers, every drably-boled
Great oak is sheathed in bark no more, but gold.

ELAINE V. EMANS

"Η ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑ ΟΥΔΕΠΟΤΕ ΕΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΗΣΕ ΠΛΑΝΗΝ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Καὶ εἶδεν ὁ Θεὸς τὰ πάντα, ὅσα ἐποίησε· καὶ ἰδοὺ καλὰ λίαν." Αὐτὴ ἡ ἔκθεσις εἰς τὴν Γένεσιν (1:31) διακηρύσσει σαφῶς καὶ θετικῶς ὅτι ἡ δημιουργία τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἐξ ὁλοκλήρου καλή. "Οτι ἡ δημιουργία αὕτη εἶναι ἡ μόνη δημιουργία ἐξετέθη σαφῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰωάννου, ὁ ὁποῖος ἔγραψε (1:3), "Πάντα δι'αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἕν, ὃ γέγονεν." Εἶναι λογικῶς ἀκατανόητον ὅτι ὁ παντοδύναμος, πάνσοφος δημιουργός, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶναι ἀναλλοιώτως καλὸς καὶ τέλειος, θὰ ἤθελε ἢ θὰ ἠδύνατο νὰ δημιουργήσῃ κακὸν ἢ ἀτέλειαν.

Διὰ τὸν σπουδαστὴν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἡ προϋπόθεσις ὅτι μόνον τὸ καλὸν δύναται νὰ ἔχῃ πραγματικότητα εἶναι ἀμφότερον προφανὴς καὶ ἀναμφισβήτητος. Ἡ προϋπόθεσις αὕτη ἐκτίθεται ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, τῆς ἀποκαλυπτρίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, εἰς τὰ "Miscellaneous Writings" ('Ανάμικτα σ. 49, 50), ὅπου ἀπαντᾷ εἰς μίαν ἐρώτησιν ἀφορῶσαν τὸ ὄνειρον ὄνειρον τῆς πλάνης μὲ τὰ ἀφυπνιστικὰ αὐτὰ λόγια: "'Οτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι 'Αλήθεια, αἱ Γραφαὶ τὸ βεβαιοῦν· ὅτι ἡ 'Αλήθεια οὐδέποτε ἐδημιούργησε πλάνην, ἢ ἱκανότητα τοῦ πλανᾶσθαι, εἶναι αὐταπόδεικτον· ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἔκαμε πᾶν ὅ,τι ἔγινε, προκύπτει ἐπίσης ἐκ τῶν Γραφῶν· συνεπῶς ἡ ἀπάντησις εἰς τὸ ἐρώτημά σας εἶναι, ὅτι ἡ πλάνη εἶναι μία ἀπάτη τῶν θνητῶν· ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι δημιουργός της, καὶ δὲν δύναται αὕτη νὰ εἶναι πραγματική."

Οἱ Χριστιανοὶ 'Επιστήμονες εἶναι γνωστοὶ εἰς τὸν κόσμον ὡς ἄνθρωποι ἀπὸ πεποιθήσεως εὐτυχεῖς. Δὲν καταλέγονται μεταξὺ ἐκείνων οἱ ὁποῖοι περιδεῶς βεβαιώνουν ὅτι μία τοιαύτη ἢ τοιαύτη ἐπιθυμητὴ κατάστασις εἶναι πάρα πολὺ καλὴ ὥστε νὰ εἶναι ἀληθής. Χαίρουν μᾶλλον ἐννοοῦντες ὅτι μόνον ἡ καλωσύνη καὶ ἡ τελειότης εἶναι ἀληθεῖς, καὶ ὅτι πᾶν φαινομενικὸν κακὸν ἢ πᾶσα φαινομενικὴ στέρησις εἶναι πάρα πολὺ κακὴ ὥστε νὰ εἶναι ἀληθής. Ἡ νοοτροπία των δὲν βασίζεται ἐπὶ μὴ πρακτικῆς αἰσιοδοξίας· εἶναι θεμελιωμένη στερεῶς ἐπὶ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ γεγονότος τὸ ὁποῖον ἐκτίθεται ὑπὸ τῆς Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, 'Επιστήμη καὶ 'Υγεία, μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 473): "'Ο Θεὸς εἶναι πανταχοῦ, καὶ τίποτε χωριστὰ ἀπὸ Αὐτὸν δὲν εἶναι παρὸν οὔτε ἔχει δύναμιν." 'Ο Χριστιανὸς 'Επιστήμων ἀρνεῖται νὰ παραδεχθῇ ὡς ἀληθινὸν ὁτιδήποτε θὰ ἠρνεῖτο τὴν πλήρη παρουσίαν καὶ δύναμιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, Νοῦ.—οἱανδήποτε κατάστασιν ἀνομοίαν πρὸς τὴν φύσιν τῆς ἀμεταβλήτου 'Αληθείας.

'Ο κόσμος ἔχει παρασυρθῇ εἰς ἐσφαλμένους συλλογισμοὺς καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀπάτην τῆς ἀβεβαιότητος ὑπὸ τῆς δοξασίας εἰς τοὺς περιορισμοὺς τοῦ χρόνου. Τὸ ἀναλλοίωτον εἶναι ἐπίσης καὶ αἰώνιον, ὅπως ἀποκαλύπτεται εἰς τὴν Βίβλον. 'Εὰν τὸ αἰώνιον περιωρίζετο ἐντὸς τοῦ χρόνου, θὰ εἶχε φυσικῶς ἀρχὴν καὶ τέλος—καὶ κανεὶς σκεπτόμενος Χριστιανὸς δὲν πιστεύει ὅτι τὸ πεπερασμένον εἶναι μία ἀπὸ τὰς ἰδιότητας τοῦ αἰωνίου Θεοῦ. "Τὸ ἄπειρον δὲν ἔχει ἀρχήν. Ἡ λέξις αὕτη ἀ ρ χ ὴ χρησιμοποιεῖται διὰ νὰ σημάνῃ τ ὸ μ ό ν ό ν,—τουτέστιν, τὴν αἰωνίαν ἀλήθειαν καὶ ἑνότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, περιλαμβάνοντος τὸ σύμπαν" (αὐτόθι, σ. 502). Ἡ 'Αλήθεια εἶναι, καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ θεῖον γεγονὸς ἀποκαλύπτει ὅτι ἡ αἰωνιότης εἶναι συνεχῶς τώρα.

Μελετῶντες τὴν Βίβλον καὶ τὸ ἐγχειρίδιόν των, Science and Health ('Επιστήμη καὶ 'Υγεία), οἱ Χριστιανοὶ 'Επιστήμονες μανθάνουν ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι τόσον πανταχοῦ παρὸν ὅσον καὶ ὁ ἄπειρος δημιουργός, ὁ Νοῦς. Καταννοοῦντες τὸν ἀμετάβλητον χαρακτῆρα τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ θείου, ἀπείρου "Ὄντος, βεβαιώνουν τὴν διάρκειαν ταύτην διὰ τὴν δημιουργίαν Του, τὸν πνευματικὸν ἄνθρωπον· ἡ ὑγειὴς δὲ αὕτη γνῶσις ἐκδηλοῦται εἰς εὐτυχεστέρας ἀνθρωπίνους καταστάσεις καὶ σχέσεις.

'Ανεξαρτήτως τοῦ πόσον σκοτεινὴ δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνεται ὅτι εἶναι μία κατάστασις, πόσον ἄπελπις μία ἀσθένεια, πόσον σοβαρὸν ἕνα οἰκονομικὸν πρόβλημα, τὸ ἀληθὲς γεγονὸς δι'ἑκάστην τῶν καταστάσεων τούτων εἶναι πάντοτε ὅτι εἶναι πάρα πολὺ κακὴ ὥστε νὰ εἶναι ἀληθὴς—τουτέστιν, ὑπαρκτὴ—εἰς ἕνα σύμπαν τοῦ ὁποίου ὁ μόνος δημιουργὸς εἶναι ὁ Θεὸς, τὸ καλόν. Αὐτὸ τὸ ὁποῖον ἀγωνίζεται κανεὶς νὰ νικήσῃ, εἰς οἱανδήποτε τοιαύτην δυσχερῆ κατάστασιν, εἶναι μόνον θνητὴ ἄγνοια τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς 'Αληθείας, μᾶλλον παρὰ μία κακὴ ὀντότης. Ἡ κατανίκησις τῆς ἀγνοίας δὲν εἶναι κανένα θαῦμα· εἶναι ἡ φυσικὴ νίκη τῆς νοήμονος ἐμπιστοσύνης εἰς τὴν ἀκαταμάχητον 'Αλήθειαν. 'Ο 'Ιησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ καὶ ἀπόστολοι ἐθεράπευαν τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, ἔσωζαν τοὺς ἁμαρτωλούς, καὶ ἀπεδείκνυαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς ἀφθόνου προμηθείας, διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς νοήσεως τοῦ καλοῦ ὡς πραγματικοῦ καὶ πάντοτε παρόντος. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη ἀναπτύσσει τὴν αὐτὴν ἄποψιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς τῆς εἰκόνος καὶ ὁμοιώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὰ θεραπευτικά της ἔργα σήμερον εἶναι ὁ καρπὸς τῆς νοήμονος αὐτῆς γνώσεως τῶν γεγονότων περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου Του.

Αὐτὸ τὸ ὁποῖον ὁ κόσμος χρειάζεται περισσότερον σήμερον εἶναι ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις τοῦ Νοῦ καὶ τῶν θείων του ἰδεῶν. Μία νόησις τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῶν γεγονότων τοῦ θείου εἶναι, αὐξάνει τὴν προσδοκίαν τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ ἀνοίγει τὴν θύραν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης συνειδήσεως διὰ νὰ δεχθῇ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἁρμονίαν ἡ ὁποία εἶναι κατὰ πανταχοῦ παρόντα τρόπον ἐδῶ τώρα, δι'ὅλους. Ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀλήθεια περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς δημιουργίας Του δύναται νὰ ἀποδειχθῇ εἰς τὴν καθημερινὴν πεῖραν οἱουδήποτε διὰ πίστεως καὶ νοήσεως. Ἡ ἄγνοια, μολονότι κατὰ τὸ φαινόμενον ἐνσωματωμένη εἰς θλιβερὰς καταστάσεις, εἶναι μόνον ἄγνοια. Εἶναι ἀνίκανη νὰ ἀντικειμενοποιήσῃ ἑαυτὴν εἰς πραγματικότητα, ἀφοῦ ὁ Νοῦς γνωρίζει τὴν ἀπειρίαν τοῦ ἀναλλοιώτου καλοῦ.

"Οπως ὁ Θεὸς, Νοῦς, ὡμίλησε διὰ τοῦ προφήτου 'Ησαΐα, οὕτως ὁμιλεῖ καὶ σήμερον ('Ησαΐας 45:22): "'Επιστράφητε ἐπ'ἐμέ, καὶ σωθήσεσθε, οἱ ἀπ'ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς· ἐγὼ εἰμὶ ὁ Θεὸς καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1938

Czech Crisis Alters Pact, Shoe Men Say

U. S. machinery exports to Czechoslovakia cut —Shoe pact changes? —U. S. trade in boom.

Revision of the Roosevelt trade agreements with Czechoslovakia to curtail shoe imports into the United States was held inevitable by New England shoe manufacturers today as a result of the European Republic's diminishing size and resources.

While the New England Shoe and Leather Association would not declare flatly that the pacts must be changed, individual manufacturers could see no other course for the United States to take than alteration of agreements to restrict shoe imports from Czechoslovakia.

Machinery Exports Cut

Although the Czech's shoe business is not in the districts taken over by Germany or threatened by Poland and Hungary, the Czech market for American machinery has been somewhat reduced by the German ingression, it is said. And manufacturers point out that the volume of American exports to Czechoslovakia had much to do with the quota of shoe imports allowed the small Republic.

Thus it seems that New England's battle against European competition in the shoe industry is taking an unexpected and wholly unforeseen switch in favor of increased shoe production throughout the United States.

That this increase in production is being felt in every avenue of the shoe business was indicated today in the report of the Shoe and Leather Association, showing that the August production of 41,643,916 pairs of shoes in the United States is the highest total for any August in the industry's history. That is a 36 per cent increase over July production and a 7.7 per cent rise over August figures of last year.

In addition to being the record August production month for shoes, the figure represents the second highest monthly total for all time. All types of footwear showed heavy production gains. For New England alone, the August business was 9.5 per cent higher than the same month of 1937.

Stores Held Orders

How much this up-surge in business had to do with a reported reduction in Czechoslovakian imports which dropped from 522,000 pairs in August, 1937, to 297,410 pairs last August is not readily discerned. But manufacturers know that the war scare had considerable to do with the record production month, since retail shoe stores had withheld their fall orders, usually filled in June and July, until well into August.

But what is the chief significance of the August upturn to New England? That is answered in the report of the Association which shows that the August business broke the downward glide of shoe production that began late in 1937 and has continued below the previous year's monthly figures up to August.

On the side of employment, there was a 3 per cent increase over August, 1937, with a total of 200,300 working in shoe factories at the end of the month this year.

Years of Good Business

Based on the volume of production, the last few years have been the best in the history of the shoe industry, it is revealed by the Association. In 1936 and 1937, production attained the unprecedented heights of more than 400,000,000 pairs. And this year is expected to reach about 385,000,000 pairs which is higher than any figure during the boom days prior to 1929.

On a dollar volume basis, the story is a little different since the woman of today who buys a $5 shoe would have paid $7.50 for the same shoe in 1928, the Association declared. The fact that women are becoming more and more style-conscious is held as another potent reason for increased production over the last few years.

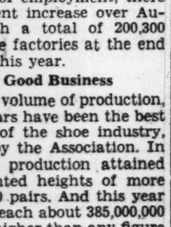
Bata Firm Expanding

While the fears of local shoe men that Czechoslovakia would take more and more of New England's shoe business away from this country have failed to materialize as a result of the trade agreements, there is still considerable apprehension that when the existing crisis recedes to the point where the small Republic can turn its attention to industrial progress, it will again become a competitor of no small proportions. For the great Bata Shoe Company is already expanding its operations in Holland and planning to begin manufacturing in England, while sympathy for the Czechs in America may forestall any immediate tendencies, it is said, to break down trade agreements.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair tonight and Tuesday, with slowly rising temperature Tuesday; gentle to moderate northwesterly and variable winds.



All New England except Maine: Fair tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature in west and north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest wind; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook For The Period October 10, To October 15, 1938, Inclusive—

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains Tuesday or Wednesday, again near the end of the week. Cool at the beginning of the week, warmer Tuesday, colder Thursday, warmer at the end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	48	Minneapolis	56	56
Bermuda	72	72	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	60	58	New York	48	46
Denver	42	42	Norfolk	54	54
Helena	50	50	Philadelphia	48	46
Kansas City	64	64	St. Louis	66	66
Los Angeles	60	58	San Francisco	58	56
Miami	76	78	Washington	44	42

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 10.
B—Minimum, Oct. 9

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:32 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 12:07 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:42 p. m.

Saltonstall and Curley Begin Pressure Drives

GOP nominee for Governor to stump western part of State—Democrat concentrates in Boston area —Labor, old-age appeals, and economy appear major issues—Forecasters holding their tongues.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After two weeks of going through political "motions" since primary day, the Republican and Democratic parties were today opening their real election campaigns which will continue in a high pressure fashion until Nov. 8.

While the Republican State ticket, headed by Leverett Saltonstall, gubernatorial nominee, is starting a western Massachusetts swing, the Democratic Party, led by James M. Curley, its nominee for Governor, will concentrate on Greater Boston. Thus both parties will be endeavoring to increase their voting strength in their own respective strongholds as the campaign begins.

The Republican itinerary calls for the State ticket nominees to appear at Stockbridge, Pittsfield, North Adams, and Adams tonight; Northampton, Chicopee, and Holyoke on Tuesday; Peabody, Lynn, Beverly, and Saugus on Thursday; Plymouth and Weymouth on Friday, and at the Norfolk County Republican Club dinner in Canton on Saturday.

The Democrats during the same time will appear on Monday night at Belmont, Cambridge, Watertown, and Somerville; on Tuesday at Chelsea, Revere, and Saugus; on Thursday at Taunton, New Bedford, Fall River, and Dartmouth; on Friday at Lynn, Salem, Peabody, and Danvers; on Saturday at Melrose, Malden, Medford and Everett.

Predictions Slow

As the election drive starts it appears that Leverett Saltonstall holds a lead over his opponent, former Governor Curley. Yet observers are hesitant about any long-range predictions regarding the final outcome on Nov. 8.

All prognosticators remember that two weeks before primary day, Gov. Charles F. Hurley appeared a winner in the Democratic race. Yet shortly afterward, the trend toward Mr. Curley started, with the result that on Sept. 20 the Party repudiated Governor Hurley and nominated Mr. Curley for a second Beacon Hill term.

Therefore, most observers will wait until the last minute to make any predictions regarding the election.

Major issues

Meanwhile, the major issues of the campaign have been definitely established as the result of candidates' speeches since primary day.

Old-age assistance is probably the prime issue. The Republican Party has promised old-age assistance payments as liberal as Governmental resources will allow, while Mr. Curley has announced as his goal an increase from $30 to $40 in the monthly minimum old-age assistance payment and lowering of the eligibility age from 65 to 60 years.

Furthermore, the GOP has promised Townsendites that every effort will be made by the Party to assure a full and fair congressional hearing for the Townsend Plan, while the Democrats, as yet, have made no T. P. promises.

On flood control, both parties are attempting to place on each other the blame for the lack of flood control construction. After the 1936 floods a move was made for flood-control dams, but the drive bogged down in a Federal-State argument over power rights. The result was that no protection was afforded in the recent flood. Both parties, therefore, are making flood control one of their major issues.

Stand on Labor

Regarding labor, this year finds the Republican Party making its first serious bid for labor votes, attempting to break the hold exercised for years by the Democratic Party on a majority of the labor ballots.

The Republican strategy on the labor issue is to build up Mr. Saltonstall as a friend of labor. This strategy is based upon the pro-labor claims of James M. Curley as the result of the labor legislation passed during his 1935-1936 gubernatorial administration. The GOP is attempting to counteract the pro-labor Democratic record by pointing out that the legislation was favored by the Republican-appointed Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries. Furthermore, the Republican command is attempting to point out that if Mr. Saltonstall were definitely anti-labor he could have engineered defeat of the measures in the Republican House of Representatives.

The Democratic Party, on the other hand, is dwelling entirely upon the vote record of Mr. Saltonstall compiled prior to 1929 and upon the record of the Democrats in the Legislature which has been sufficient to gain endorsement from the AF of L and the CIO.

Regarding Governmental economy, the Democrats are working strenuously to counteract the spendthrift reputation gained in the last four years when all State expenditure records were smashed by Mr. Curley and Mr. Hurley. The Republicans are endeavoring to cash in on previous economy records.

Wives in Public Service Jobs; Are They Justified in Working?

Pros and cons of legislation which would bar from public service women whose husbands are employed were set forth last evening at the meeting of New England Town Hall, Inc., in historic Faneuil Hall.

Justifying his attitude in the dismissal of married women from departments in his city, John M. Lynch, Mayor of Somerville, Mass., referred to cases where women clerks had earned from $22 to $30 a week, while their husbands, also on the city pay rolls, as police officers or firemen, earned $40 or $42. He expressed his belief that married women are less efficient in business than single women.

He was supported in his argument for the proposed legislation by Miss Florence G. Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's political Club.

Opposing the referendum on the question of barring married women from public pay rolls, prepared for the Nov. 8 ballot, in some 55 districts of Boston and its suburbs, were Mrs. Susanne P. Shallna, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, and Herbert C. Parsons, director of the Massachusetts Child Council, Inc. Urging her audience to preserve at all costs the American tradition of the right of each individual to carve his or her career according to talents and ability, Mrs. Shallna cited many cases of dire necessity where husbands, because they earned $5 or $6 a week, were listed as gainfully employed, and where the wives, under the proposed legislation, would be deprived of their jobs.

Tackling the arguments on the basis of unemployment problems, she pointed out that, while the greatest number of married women in any city department discovered by a survey in 1935 were the 244 in the hospital, they were definitely not "the befurred, bediamoned, pampered group who arrived in their Rolls Royces while their single sisters were starving." They were cleaning women, scrubwomen, and perhaps 50 of them had employed husbands, but each case was one of absolute need.

"Can anyone," said Mrs. Shallna, "visualize a woman doing that type of work for a career, to express her individuality or because she loves it?"

Describing the proposed referendum as a direct attack on democracy, Mr. Parsons recalled that those who labored to bring about the franchise for women were treated with derision and faced with all the emotional trappings which have marked the effort to drive the married woman from industry.

He recognized, he said, the return of certain apparitions which attended the opposition to votes for women, the grim pictures of screaming babies, abandoned by voting mothers, and of homes where harmony was completely destroyed by the conflict of personal opinions on political questions.

The glaring injustice of the referendum, he stated, was that of creating a class to whom the doors of equal opportunity would be closed.

"Democracy," he continued, "means equality of opportunity, and any entrenchment upon it by the creation of a class to be denied it, is an assault upon the most precious possession of the American people. It is a principle we are devoted to, which has been losing ground in other countries of late. Any denial of service other than on the basis of capacity to perform the service is against the interests of the people for whom that service is to be performed."

Reardon to Speak At Teachers College

James J. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, will speak at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education at the Bridgewater Teachers College, Saturday morning, Oct. 15. Other speakers include John J. Kelly, President of Bridgewater Teachers College, and John C. Davis, Superintendent of Bridgewater Schools.

After the Finish

By Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

Gertrude L. Thebaud (left) and the Bluenose (right)

Osborne Denies Knowledge as To Where Graves Was

BULLETIN

Edward F. McClennen, special counsel for the City of Boston in its suit against former Mayor James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, testified today at the perjury trial of Frederick H. Graves that he had directed that $1,634.84 be paid to Mr. Graves between Nov. 13, 1937, and Dec. 21, 1937. Mr. Graves was the City's principal witness in the Curley-Santosuosso trial, which took place Nov. 12-18, 1937.

Harold A. Osborne, General Manager of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, denied on the witness stand today that he knew the whereabouts of Frederick H. Graves on Nov. 14, 1937, during the civil trial of former Mayor James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso.

His statement was a blow to one of the contentions of the State in its trial of Mr. Graves for alleged perjury while a witness in the Curley-Santosuosso case. The perjury trial today entered its third day before Judge Harold A. Williams in Suffolk Superior Court. There is no jury.

The State is seeking to prove that Mr. Graves was in Providence, R. I., from Nov. 14 until his dramatic last-minute appearance in the Curley trial four days later, instead of being in St. Louis as he told the Court on the 18th. The State also claims that his presence in Rhode Island was known to several persons in Boston during the trial.

Graves' Whereabouts

"Did you know where Graves was on Nov. 14, 1937?" Mr. Osborne was asked today by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who is prosecuting the perjury case.

"No," said the corporation executive, who has testified to being a friend of Mr. Graves for 35 years.

"The trial (of Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso) before Judge Fosdick began Nov. 12, didn't it?" asked Judge Williams. (Mr. Graves was chief witness in the trial, which resulted in Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso being ordered to repay $50,000 to the City which they allegedly obtained following settlement of a water-damage case against the City. Both Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso have appeals for new trials pending before the Supreme Court.)

"Yes," answered Mr. Doyle.

The corporation executive had testified last Friday to visting Mr. Graves in St. Louis in October, 1936, in company with Stuart C. Rand, attorney for the Boston Herald-Traveler, which is being sued for

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Thebaud Dips Nose and Sets Her Sails To Better Bluenose After 4 Shift Leads

By Harlan Trott
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 10—Serene old Gloucester is dancing a merry hornpipe today to celebrate the Gertrude L. Thebaud's rousing victory yesterday over the Canadian schooner Bluenose in the grandest race any Grand Banks fisherman has ever seen. Jubilant over their breathless winning margin in yesterday's encounter off Boston, Capt. Ben Pine and his mates bowled merrilly into port here today ready and rearing for tomorrow's battle off Cape Ann.

Lead Shifted 4 Times

The opening race was a rip-roaring, see-saw struggle in which the lead shifted four times before victory finally perched on the careening cross-trees of the plucky little challenger. A great floating gallery swarmed out to see the fun, 150 at the start, and more bobbed up over the horizon from Marblehead and Gloucester to meet the racers as they knuckled down for the first mark. There were rust-streaked trawlers and shiny sail and power yachts, tiny putt-putts and big Coast Guard ships galore. Thousands watched from Nahant, Swampscott, and other points along the shore. These must have seen more of the spectacle than the race, for the 18-mile triangle which the schooners doubled carried the contestants well off shore..

Day Blue and Gold

It was a fabulous blue and gold day, beginning with a mild October breeze from off the land that worked itself into a real snorter as the ships and the day went on. There was a deep, easy swell on, just the last traces of an old sea running from the eastward that scattered white plumes along the bold red rocks from Scituate to the reefs on Norman's Woe.

The schooners were late reaching the course for all that they came out of port carrying everything aloft. Both vessels were clouded in new white canvas. Their spars glistened in the sunlight and the sheen of their black topsides melted into burnished copper whenever a hefty lift from off the land rolled their red-leaded bilges out of the brine.

Start Slow

The wind was light at the start. The vessels stood up to windward of the line with all sail set, tacked and came down to leeward with the waning minutes of a half-hour postponement. Thebaud stood well down below the committee boat, the Coast Guard cutter Thetis, and came about, hoping to profit from the long start by crossing with a full way on. Bluenose stood down half as far and tacked out on the challenger's weather bow. The Canadian was nearly stopped in the light air and the momentum the Thebaud had sought from a longer start carried her through the champion's lee. The American won the start but the lead was short-lived. A sudden lift from the north caught Bluenose first and the big Lunenberger hauled out an early lead.

By the fickle vagaries of the wind, the challenger's good work was suddenly wiped out and they turned the first mark with Bluenose more than a minute ahead. Up to this point it began to appear that the series was beginning right where the last one left off down off Halifax seven years ago. But right here was where another one of those thrilling maneuvers that were to make this a battle long to be remembered again shuffled the pieces in this jig-saw sailing puzzle.

Door Wide Open

The Canadian skipper carried the Bluenose off too far and then to make matters worse, his men were slow in trimming sheets for the broad reach to the second mark. This left the door wide open and the Yankees romped in without knocking. Cap'n Ben all but scraped the red paint of the buoy in cutting the bight off the wake of Walter's wide turn.

But that wasn't all. Piney pounced on the chance to cash in on the ground lost by his rival in slow sail-handling with all hands working furiously to ease sheets. When the flurry had subsided and the Gloucester crowd sprawled panting on the deck, Thebaud was to weather and now only half as far astern.

A Trick Ready

It was brilliant sailing, but Pine was up against a worthy foe, make no mistake about that, and the canny Canadian had a trick left in his ditty bag. Here was the time to fish it out. With the Thebaud coming up on his weather quarter trying desperately to steal his wind, Capt. Walters tried to luff out and drive the Gloucester man off. But it was too late. Gradually the Thebaud's bowsprit inched into an overlap on the Bluenose's counter as the Canadians began to lose ground.

The American's troubles were not over. Right at this crucial moment, right at what seemed to be the turning point of the match, the big Coast Guard Cutter Chelan, hovering too near on the Thebaud's weather quarter was killing her wind. William U. Swan, veteran yachting observer aboard the Chelan growled a protest half to himself. Soon one of the men aft in the Thebaud tried to wave the Chelan off. By this time the Thebaud's sails were shaking badly and finally in desperation they fished out her fog horn and pumped out a wail of dismay while nearly her whole after-guard ganged up on the weather quarter and waved frantically to the Chelan.

In justice to the captain of the cutter it should be said that at the time he was trying to hail a Coast Guard picket boat to carry a dispatch to the ranking officer in the Thetis and didn't know what was happening. Fortunately he dropped back in time to clear the Thebaud's wind and the challenger legged out a good lead on the Bluenose. At the second turn, it was Thebaud by nearly two minutes and it seemed to be all over but the shouting.

Far From Through

The Bluenose was far from through. The wind was freshening all the time and on the long beat past the Graves, the champion began to come. By the time they were halfway to the end of the first round, Walters had weathered his smaller rival and taken the lead. Thebaud tacked athwart the Canadian's stern and romped off with a big full in her canvas. Bluenose was pinching hard, a tendency apparent in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Oldest American University? Mistake If You Say Harvard

Ask the man-in-the-street which is the oldest American university—and the chances are pretty fair that he will reply that it is Harvard. Harvard graduates and undergraduates are likely to be quite positive on this point. But it has remained for a Harvard man to throw a heavy damper on this generally-accepted supposition.

According to an article by Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison, author of "The Founding of Harvard College" and noted for his historical research on such subjects, in the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, Harvard is not even the second oldest university in America.

"The University of San Marcos de Lima (Peru), founded by royal cedula of the Emperor Charles V dated May 12, 1551, is the oldest university in America that has functioned continuously—excepting for brief political 'lock-outs'—to the present day," declared Professor Morison. "But the University of St. Thomas Aquinas of Santo Domingo in the Island of Espanola, well and properly founded by papal bull of Oct. 28, 1538, was the earliest institution of higher learning in the New World."

If Professor Morison's findings are correct, the latter University predates Harvard by nearly a whole century. Harvard's founding has been authoritatively set in 1636, some 98 years after the papal bull of 1538 which founded the University of St. Thomas Aquinas. Even the University of San Marcos is at least 85 years older than the Cambridge institution, and the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico was a contemporary of the Peruvian University.

Many "old" Harvard men will find these facts hard to swallow, but they may derive some satisfaction from the knowledge that their "fourth oldest" Alma Mater now far surpasses its three older brothers in size, scholastic influence, and prestige. Nevertheless, Harvard, which in 1936 celebrated its tercentenary, must this month stand aside for an elder as the Santo Domingo school reaches its 400th anniversary—its quatercentenary.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giraudou. Presented by the Theater Guild Starring Lynn Fontanne, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.) Last week.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Extra matinee Oct. 11, proceeds going to Actors' Fund. No tax.) Last week.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Metropolitan—
"Straight, Place and Show," starring The Ritz Brothers. 11:16 a. m., 1:52, 4:40, 7:22, 10:04. Also "Broadway Musketeers," with Margaret Lindsay, Ann Sheridan, Marie Wilson and John Litel. 10 a. m., 12:42, 3:24, 6:06, 8:48.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 12:45, 2:50, 5, 7:10, 9:50. "Steel, Man's Friend." 3:15, 4:20, 6:30, 8:50.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Co-Ed," featuring John Barrymore, George Murphy, Marjorie Weaver, Joan Davis and Jack Haley. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen, Charles Ruggles and Dolores Costello. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Exeter—
"Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty. 2:15, 5:05, 7:50. Also "The Crowd Roars," featuring Robert Taylor and Margaret O'Sullivan. 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Uptown—
"Algiers," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Spawn of the North," with Henry Fonda, George Raft, Dorothy Lamour and John Barrymore. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.

Trans-Lux—
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Boy Meets Girl." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Speed to Burn," featuring Michael Whalen. 1:50, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Algiers," starring Charles Boyer, Hedy Lamarr and Sigrid Gurie 3:20, 6:34, 9:43.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"She's Got Everything," featuring Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. Also "When Thief Meets Thief." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Guatemala." "Rubinoff & His Violin." "Hunting Fish with Ross Allen." latest March of Time, and three latest newsreels.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda in "Blockade." Also "The Gaiety Girls," with Patricia Ellis and Jack Hulbert. Daily at 3:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Brookline Village—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars," 3:35, 6:45, 9:35. "Crashing Hollywood," with Lee Tracy. 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Boston—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:09, 7:40. Also "Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Tremont—
Charles Boyer in "Mayerling." Also "Goodbye Broadway," starring Alice Brady. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
Errol Flynn and Olivia DeHavilland in "Four's a Crowd." Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Tomorrow

Rotary Club, Hotel Statler—
Doctor Amos Squire will be the guest speaker at the regular weekly meeting, 12:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Drive Started To Win Voters Over to Plan E

Cambridge and Quincy supporters of city manager system organizing aggressive campaign.

Spurred by a dramatic last minute victory allowing the Plan E question to appear on the Nov. 8 ballots, sponsors of the proposed form of government—which would elect a city council by proportional representation and employ a city manager—concentrated their efforts today on building up a closely knit precinct organization to acquaint voters with their objectives.

Members of the League of Women Voters opened this house to house drive today, and careful plans were laid for the campaign.

In Quincy, too, where another last moment victory put the question on the ballot, Plan E supporters doubled their organization efforts.

Confidence Shown

In both cities there was a confident attitude among workers and success at the polls was freely predicted. Chief opposition was apparently materializing in both cities from city employees who had been informed that in communities where the council-manager form of government has been adopted, principally Cincinnati, and Toledo in Ohio and Wheeling, W. Va., the number of city employees has been reduced and the pay scales cut.

Sponsors of Plan E emphatically deny this charge and insist that, on the contrary, the number of employees has been increased as the communities were able to extend their services under the economy and efficiency of the city managers. In addition, Plan E sponsors assert, the plan includes as a vital part of its structure, the most far-reaching guarantees and extension of the merit system.

The result has been, Plan E sponsors say, that the lot of city employees in council-manager cities has been materially improved. They support this contention with copies of city reports and with letters from employee leaders in the council-manager cities.

Fast Moving

Events of the week end were fast moving in the extreme. Under the law, 45 days must elapse after the petitions are filed with the city clerk before they can be transmitted to the Secretary of State for appearance on the ballot. This 45 day period is given to permit the filing of protests.

The Quincy and Cambridge petitions were filed so late that the required 45 days did not expire until five p. m. Friday. The Cambridge City Council, which had been called into special session at 5:15 took the position that since protests were still pending before the State Ballot Law Commission it could not legally transmit the petitions to the Secretary of State. It looked Friday night as though the fight for Plan E were all over, and lost.

This provoked Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, chairman of the Cambridge Plan E Committee. From Washington, where he is mediating the railroad wage question, Dean Landis issued a firey statement in which, among other things, he charged that the Cambridge Council members opposing Plan E were "cheap politicians."

Petitions Valid

Saturday morning, however, the State Ballot Law Commission, after throwing out unsupported charges that the Cambridge and Quincy petitions were invalid and that signatures had been forged, decided that the two petitions were valid and sufficient.

The Quincy City Council subsequently voted, five to three, to transmit the petition to the Secretary of State. But the Cambridge council still did not act.

Plan E supporters, led by Chandler W. Johnson, executive director of the committee, Herman C. Loeffler, a member of the committee, and a staff of lawyers, then appealed to the State Supreme Judicial Court for a writ compelling the council to meet and transmit the petitions before the Saturday midnight deadline set by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

With the writ issued, the Cambridge Council, on advice of lawyers, decided to meet. Some were located at football games, others could not be found anywhere, but at 10:35 Saturday night they were all assembled in the council chambers and voted 13 to 1 to transmit the petitions.

Open Until Midnight

Secretary of State Cook had left deputies in the office and had promised to keep it open until midnight for receipt of the petition. It was filed with hardly more than an hour to spare.

Thus, Cambridge and Quincy now join Northampton—which filed its petition sufficiently early to avoid this last-minute mixup—in submitting the question to voters.

Only Waltham, which also filed petitions, will be left out this year. The law requires that petitions shall be filed as one unit. But for convenience, Waltham Plan E sponsors filed their instrument in three parts. The Ballot Law Commission threw it out on that technicality. The Commission stated that if even so much as a pin had been run through the petitions they would have been regarded as sufficiently attached.

Naturally, this was a discouraging experience, but Victor C. Harnish, attorney for the Waltham Plan E sponsors, asserted today that they would be in the race two years hence.

In the meantime today, Dean Landis refused to accede to the request of the Cambridge City Council for an apology for his "cheap politician" statement, holding that if any apology was due it should come from the Council members who opposed Plan E and should be given to the citizens of Cambridge.

What's Going On in the Arts

Once Again, the Don Cossacks

Again the Don Cossacks and their conductor, Serge Jaroff, have offered Bostonians their special type of musical entertainment. Yesterday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, these singers opened the season of visiting artists. The program was characteristic, opening with an appealing arrangement by Tschesnokoff of the Twenty-Second Psalm. Then came a song from the Liturgy, composed in the Simon Convent and set by Kastalsky, who also wrote the Excerpts from the Burial Service which followed. "Ever Vigilant in Her Prayers," by Lvovsky, and another item by Tschesnokoff completed the first third of the program. A Cantata "For the 950th Annuary of the Baptism of Russia," by Schwedoff, a group of three miscellaneous numbers arranged by Jaroff and Two Gypsy Songs arranged by Schwedoff comprised the middle portion of the program. Dawidowsky, Jaroff and Tschesnokoff each contributed arrangements of soldier's songs, folk songs and general miscellany which made up the final group of the printed program. There were, of course, the usual encoures and the customary lively dance divertissement to conclude the afternoon.

Concerning the technique of this group it seems scarcely necessary to write at length. Their methods are their own and the effects they achieve are highly individual. They continue to rank high in finish of ensemble and in producing clearly and cleanly defined phrases. Their sense of humor is still with them and they continue, after many years, to enjoy themselves very thoroughly, or so it seemed yesterday afternoon.

Our chief quarrel with them is, as it has been for some time, in their lack of variety and in the overemphasis of the trained falsetto. When the Don Cossacks sing liturgical music in the dignified and stately manner which becomes it, the listener experiences distinct pleasure, and it seemed yesterday to one listener at least, that while the popular response to the ditty-song was evidence of a certain sort of appreciation, the most gratifying portions of the entertainment were offered during the first half hour of the program. G. M. S.

Beacon Hill Exhibitions

At Goodspeed's Book Shop there is to be seen a collection of American views, prints made in the nineteenth century. Eighteen states are represented in some subject of lithography. There is a "View of Newburyport" which includes the river on which earlier vessels are afloat. There is a Currier and Ives view of "The Great East River Suspension Bridge." Most graphic is the "View of The Great Fire of New York" of 1835. Other prints reveal a clear portrayal of Savannah, Georgia; Albany, New York; Cleveland Park; Mt. Kineo, Moosehead Lake, Maine. There are other prints of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire.

Shown in addition are several Chinese etchings by Thomas Handforth, whose Far Eastern themes are popular in America. The graceful forms and mannered postures are decorative. Mr. Handforth has blended western draughtsmanship with Eastern usage, not without distinction.

Twentieth Century Club

Mabel P. Sibley is solo exhibitor of oils and water colors in the gallery of the Twentieth Century Club.

At her best in her oils, Miss Sibley reveals herself a facile craftswoman manipulating her brush in a manner inspired by the modern French master, Renoir. When she manages to control the medium, to discipline her palette, to work with a few swiftly laid strokes, she is very pleasant indeed. She gains a particularly authentic effect in views with trees.

Her water colors, especially the flower themes, seem most composed, touched off with greatest conviction. D. A.

Providence to Have New City Directory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—This city will not be without a city directory, although the Sampson & Murdock Company which has been publishing the important book for years has gone out of business.

The Chamber of Commerce makes known that R. L. Polk & Co., publisher of city directories, has acquired the copyright and good will for this area, and will produce the 1939 book.

Course in Musicology

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10—An extension course in musicology to be given by Dr. Leo Schrade, formerly of the University of Bonn, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music has been added to the courses in history, literature, theory and practice of music at the Yale School of Music.

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From Films to Stage

Frances Farmer

In "Golden Boy," opening at the Plymouth next Monday evening.

Paintings From the White Collection Placed on Display at Hale Galleries

Preliminary to being offered at an auction which is to take place on Wednesday, there are on display at the Charles F. Hale Galleries, 223 Columbus Avenue, paintings from the collection of Dr. Frederick G. White. Many hundreds of items sum up the activity of this single collector, who was especially devoted to portraiture. Portraits, life size and miniature scale, cover the walls of the Hale Galleries and many items there are of particular importance artistically. Others have historical interest, subject interest, or they evince curiosity in respect to attribution.

Miniatures prevail. Some of the best-known craftsmen in diminutive likenesses are represented, and the visitor, obliged to come close to the small objets d'art, will note the extraordinarily painstaking workmanship, the elegance, grace, realism. Many of the miniatures are important for intrinsic artistic qualities; others attract attention because they were once owned by notable personages. The collection throughout shows connoisseurship and sentiment, for it was not gathered primarily for names of authors, or for titles but for both reasons.

Those who pursue Americana will wish to see many portraits of early Americans, some made by known limners, others done by itinerant painters. There is a self-portrait by Henry Pelham. There is a portrait of George Washington by Robert Field. There are portraits by English, and Dutch, and Spanish artists. There are landscapes by Ruisdael and Corot and others. A modest volume containing 40 drawings by the later Italian master, Guercino, will probably evoke an excited response from sophisticated collectors of Italian works. In recent years there has been an increasing interest in preparatory sketches of outstanding painters.

Amidst the miscellany to be offered are china, glass, etchings and furnishings. D. A.

Lodge Asks Special Session of Congress For N. E. Emergency

BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, yesterday said he had asked President Roosevelt to call a special session of Congress to deal with the New England flood-hurricane emergency.

Declaring that each day increased the knowledge of the damage suffered by Massachusetts in the September storm, Senator Lodge wrote the President that "although material assistance has been rendered by several federal agencies, indications show that current appropriations will not adequately repair the damage or make real preventive measures possible."

The Massachusetts Senator asserted in his letter:

"The situation may be said to have a truly national aspect since all of New England and a large part of the Middle Atlantic States were struck by the hurricane. A blow to so large a segment of the United States cannot be a matter of indifference to the rest of the country."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 11

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Liquor Issue and Amendments To Basic Law Face N. H. Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10—When the voters of New Hampshire go to the polls next month they will vote not only on persons for elective offices but will decide what towns and cities will be "wet" and "dry," and what proposed constitutional amendments shall become law.

In line with the legislation enacted in 1934, the voters of the State vote every two years on the following two questions:

"Shall state stores be operated by permission of the State Liquor Commission in this city or town, under the provisions of 'an act to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquor,' passed at the 1934 special session of the General Court?

"Shall beverages be sold in this city or town under permits granted by the State Liquor Commission under the provisions of Chapter 99 of the Laws of 1933, and amendments thereto?"

For Two Years

Voting on these two questions settles the "wet-dry" question in the various communities of the State for the next two years. Workers in behalf of temperance are watching the result of this year's voting on these questions with interest.

In addition, this year the voters will express themselves on four proposed constitutional amendments which the State Constitutional Convention voted to submit to the people.

The first of the proposed amendments would permit the Legislature to enact measures permitting absentee voting at biennial elections now not permitted. The second proposal would make it unlawful to divert motor vehicle revenue, including the gasoline tax, from any other uses except highway construction and maintenance and policing of the highways. A third proposal would change the use of the word pauper in the Constitution.

The fourth, and most important proposed constitutional amendment, would permit extensive changes in the State's tax system. It would permit the Legislature (a) to classify and tax at special rates growing wood and timber, stock-in-trade and machinery, (b) to tax sales of particular luxuries and commodities excepting foods, clothing and medicine, (c) to impose graduated taxes on property passing at death with reasonable classifications and exceptions, and varied according to relationship, and (d) to impose graduated taxes on incomes with reasonable classifications and exemptions at rates never higher than six per cent.

Two-Thirds Vote

A favorable vote from two-thirds of the votes cast is necessary for the adoption of these amendments, individually.

An active non-political group is waging a drive in behalf of the tax amendment. Through radio and public addresses the public is being acquainted with the existing tax structure and what might be accomplished by approval of the amendment.

Rural groups have long sought changes in the state's tax system that might be carried out with voter approval of the proposed amendment. In particular, the farm element points out that wood and timber land has long been subject to an annual tax on the basis of its value at the time with the result that it discourages the ownership and development of such property as the income from such property is paid out in taxes before it is received. It is also pointed out that the tax section of the New Hampshire constitution was written in the days when real property was the only type of wealth that could be taxed whereas today much of the income producing wealth is represented by other types of investments comparatively free from taxation within the state.

Stores to Open Columbus Day

Retail department and specialty stores generally, in membership of the Retail Trade Board, will be open for business on Oct. 12, from 1 to 5:30 p. m., despite the holiday observance of Columbus Day, it was announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Board. The law required "Sunday" restrictions until 1 p. m.

A canvass of metropolitan cities throughout the United States shows that retail stores are open all day on Columbus Day, Mr. Bloomfield points out. These cities include New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, and San Francisco.

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There comes a time in every woman's life when she dons her little calico apron, goes out into her spotless kitchen, sets the oven at 350°, gathers up a few mixing spoons, and then proceeds to go to work at fixing the family a nice little cake. And what happens? Well, she gets right in the middle of the process, and discovers there isn't any sugar in the house. Or maybe it's flour that's down to the last spoonful; anyhow, we take it for granted that it's one of the necessities in the life of the cake that's needed. And oh, how badly at the moment! All because the canisters in which these groceries are kept on the kitchen shelf are opaque. Lovely to look at and all that sort of thing, what with the flowers all handpainted on the outside . . . but they hide the fact that the sugar is getting low. So you see what your kitchen really needs is one of those "Model Home" Sanitary Canister Sets . . . such as we saw at Filene's for something like $2. In fact, you might like a couple of sets while you're about it, because they could hold such items as flour, sugar, cocoa, rice, cerals, and what not. The idea is that though the tops and bottoms are made of metal, the sides are of acetate. Which means that the containers are transparent! You can see just what item you're reaching for, and not have to depend on the label as you do now. And remember how many times, even now at this late date, you open the sugar can instead of the flour can! The "windows" are your watchmen . . . no need to open cans to see what you need when you're making out the grocery list. One glance and you know. Another worth-remembering feature about these sets is that they're easy to open and easy to close. The covers go on and fit snugly; so there'll be no loss of flavor. They're also unbreakable, and very light in weight. Easily cleaned, too. Just rub a damp cloth over them. "Model Home" canister sets come in various kitchen colors. That is the trim on them is in either red, ivory, delphinium blue, royal blue, or green. And incidentally they also have little sets on the same idea for all your sices. A grand idea . . . because who in the world can tell how far down the all-spice is; just by rattling a can! The latter, if we remember correctly is a dollar, and you get them to match the big set. All on the street floor at Filene's.

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Closet Parking Space Increased

And while we're in this housekeeping mood, we must tell you about the gadget Jordan Marsh has that'll save your family a lot of time and patience. It's the E-Z-DO Shu-Hat-Tie-Rack which because it's practically another closet all in itself, just about doubles things up . . . as far as parking space for clothes is concerned. However, it only costs $1.98, and we know you'll feel you have your money's worth the minute it has been installed. It's on an all-wood frame, and it goes right on the inside of any closet door. Of for that matter, it doesn't have to be a closet door, just any door will do. Which ought to interest you students who find yourself rooming in some of these Back Bay rooming houses where closet space is at a premium . . . that is, if there is any in the first place! Because here's a place to put your hat; rather than on the bed! In fact, there are racks for six hats, which will probably take care of you for some years. Unless you're a woman! Then there are a couple of racks that'll hold anything from hair ribbons to leather belts to neckties, and racks that will absorb nine pairs of women's shoes, or six pairs of men's shoes. And everything is handy to get at, your shoes aren't on the floor collecting dust, and . . . oh, we'll let you think of other conveniences. Personally, we're sold on the thing already.

♣ ♣ ♣

Broadcloth Shirts With a Monogram

Quick . . . and you may be in time to grab off a few of those regular $3 white broadcloth shirts at Slattery's for $1.89. The ones with the monogram which you have placed on his sleeve or elsewhere. All sanforized pre-shrunk . . . which will save you a lot of worry as to just what size they'll be when they come up from their first dunking.

C. Crawford has a little introductory offer that we know your daughter will want to get in on, even if you don't. But the chances are that you will, too. Anyhow, with every dram of "Her Majesty's Lilac" . . . by Prince George of Russia, or the new "Tiara" perfume, you get a fascinating little cut glass bottle with a top that has a couple of chains hanging off it, with a "Boy Meets Girl" couple dangling off the chains. It's the type of flacon the girls around town tuck in their handbags, especially at night time, just so they can refresh themselves occasionally. And of course you can keep refilling it at any time.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** Eddie Cantor and company; Deanna Durbin and Bobby Breen, guests.

8:00 **WNAC** New season by Al Pearce and his Gang; also "Haywire Mack"; Carl Hoff's Orchestra.

8:30 **WNAC** Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. Grieg's "A Dream," aria from "Tosca," and "Mother o' Mine," by Mr. Crooks; "Il Guaranay Overture, Jarnefelds's "Praeludium" and "Autumn" from Glazounow's "The Seasons," by orchestra.

9:00 **WEEI** Radio Theater presents "Viva Villa," with Wallace and Noah Beery, Edmund Lowe, Eduardo Cianelli and Leo Carrillo.

9:30 **WBZ** Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan, on "The Agricultural Situation," from Sioux Falls, S. D.

9:30 **WAAB** WOR Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor. Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla" Overture, Liapounow's Polonaise; Borodin's "On the Steppes of Central Asia"; Moussorgsky's Scherzo in B Flat Major; Liadow's "Danse de L'Amazone."

10:00 **WNAC** Marek Weber's Orchestra; Lullaby Lady; Continentals, quartet. Irish program.

10:00 **WEEI** New program by Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

10:00 **WAAB** Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, on "State and National Parks," from St. Louis, Mo.

10:30 **WBZ** National Forum: Francis R. Wilcox, vice-president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, on "Meeting Relief Needs With Farm Surpluses."

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": new recordings by Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski and Eugene Ormandy; George Copeland, pianist; Augustana Choir.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 Hillbillies	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dis. Vet. of World War	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Mass. Democratic Com.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	'Alias Jimmy Valentine'	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Sports Review	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: variety program	Musicale	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Adult Education	Leaders in Dancetime		Freddie Green's Orch.
8:00 "Harmonies"	Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	Al Pearce and Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast": F. Fiorito's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 "Let's Waltz"	"Those We Love": dramatic serial	Richard Crooks: orchestra; chorus	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	"Gang Plank"
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.			Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	"Princess of Song"
8:45 'Melody Ramblings'	Weather: music	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Commentator
9:00 **Radio Theater: "Viva Villa," with Beery Bros. and Edmund Lowe**	"Sing Song": vocal trio; quartet	"Hour of Charm": Phil Spitalny's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:15	**Talk by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg**	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:30		Eddie Duchin's Orch.	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Amateur Hour
9:45		Eddie Duchin's Orch.	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Secretary Ickes, talk:	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Nat'l and State Parks	Amateur Hour
10:30 'Story of the Song'	**National Forum: talk**	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody":	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 'Story of the Song'	**National Forum: talk**	Larry Clinton's Orch.	symphony orchestra	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Weather: news	News; weather: music	News Service	with A. Baggiore, tenor	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	J. Manzaneres' Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	J. Manzaneres' Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; music	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; music; talk	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Mystery Chef"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilton House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Interview	Network talk
11:15 "The Song Shop"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbillies	Jean Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Al Rawley's music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloom Chasers": music	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith	News; features; Noon-	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	day Revue; quotations	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies: talk	Organ music	"Denver Darling"	Organ
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum and Strum"	"Treasures in Melody"	Barbara Jean, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Highlights, halftones	"Classical Album"
2:30 **"American School of the Air"**	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Sports relay	Federal Theater: "Pioneers of Science"
2:45	Hymn recital	Marjorie Mills	Sports relay	
3:00 "Campus Jamboree"	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Sports reports
3:15 "Campus Jamboree"	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sports relay	Sports reports
3:30 "Four Clubmen"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	"Moods in Music"	Sports reports
3:45 'Melody Ramblings'	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	Old N. E. recipes	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	String Ensemble
4:15 Network talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Dramatic sketch	"Two Keyboards"	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Music; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Hatterfields": sk.	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	Terry and the Pirates	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 G. Heatter: talk	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; J. Knell	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Political talk	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 Musical Moments	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Bob Hardy's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in "Second Husband"**	"No Talent Wanted"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45	V. Della Chiesa, soprano	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"Silhouettes in Blue"	Russ Morgan's Orch.:	"The Green Hornet":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Silhouettes in Blue"	vocal group	dramatization	Commentator
8:30 Variety Program with Al Jolson	**"Information, Please": Questions and Answers**	"For Men Only": variety show	Morton Gould's Orch	"The Rondoliers"
8:45			Morton Gould's Orch	Music; sports
9:00 "We, the People"	Dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orch	Variety Hour
9:15 Gabriel Heatter	Dramatic program	Sanderson	**WOR Symphony Orch.**:	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.: quartet	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee": variety program	A. Wallenstein	Variety Hour
9:45	NBC Jamboree		Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Gypsy music
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:30 Detective sketch	Felix Knight, tenor	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Organist	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Art Shaw's Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Art Shaw's Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:30 Glenn Miller's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 Glenn Miller's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

The appearance of this Service Message in these columns is evidence that this publication subscribes whole-heartedly to the principles of the Boston Better Business Bureau, and cooperates with the Bureau in protecting you . . . . even to the extent of refusing to accept the advertising of firms whose advertising and sales policies are proved by the Bureau to be contrary to the public interest.

"WHOLESALE PRICES" ARE WHOLESALE BUNK

When a so-called "wholesaler," with a retail salesroom, offers you "wholesale prices," he misrepresents.

No one can sell at retail and escape the cost of retailing. Wholesaling in large lots to dealers is one thing. Retailing in small lots to the public is another.

When the fake "wholesaler" hands you a "courtesy card," and tells you it is necessary to present it at the door, that's just "scenery." It's just a "set-up" to trap your intelligence and your dollars. Real wholesalers, of course, give such cards only to bona fide dealers.

Sometimes a misleading firm name is also used to help "dress up" the picture for prospective victims. Most anything will do—if it's effective bait for the trap.

Legitimate wholesalers do not, cannot, sell at retail (without retail overhead); legitimate retailers do not, cannot, sell at wholesale. They do not claim the impossible.

Boston Better Business Bureau

80 Summer Street Liberty 3038

This organization is supported by reputable business institutions, and operates, without profit, to promote fair dealing and integrity in the printed and spoken word. Our service is offered without charge—we have nothing to sell.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Pictures—2
TRACY—ROONEY
in "BOYS TOWN"
Also: "The Lady Objects"
Lanny Ross—Gloria Stuart

PLYMOUTH - Evs. 8:30 Last 9 Times
Victor Payne Jennings presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in "WHITEOAKS"
By Mazo de la Roche
Evs., 55c-$2.75. Wed.-Sat. Mats., 55c-$2.20. Tax Included.
COLUMBUS DAY MAT., WED., OCT 12

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
James Cagney — Pat O'Brien
"BOY MEETS GIRL"
"Speed to Burn"
Wednesday for four days
"CAREFREE"
"Secrets of An Actress"

NEW YORK CITY

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEA., 45 St. W. of B'y. Cir. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—$1.10-$2.20

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
FRED STONE
in
LIGHTNIN

The RITZ BROS. in 'STRAIGHT, PLACE & SHOW'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day, Any Seat 25¢ to 2 p.m.
ROXY 7th Av. bet. 50th

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

Thebaud Betters Bluenose In Race of 4 Shift Leads

(Continued from Page 9)

her windward work throughout the day, Thebaud again tacked, and now the tension was great as they came together—Thebaud close-hauled on the starboard tack, Bluenose on the port, and both moving like express trains with everything taut.

Thebaud had gained on the Bluenose but would she make it? Would she weather the champion's bow? The suspense was terrific as they came down together in a smother of foam. For a moment the fate of the match hung on a straining rope-yarn. Then the clock began to move and hearts began to beat again. Suddenly the Bluenose bore off. Thebaud was on top. Walters was giving her the right of way.

Hardly a Rompaway

The match was half ended, but it now seemed that the issue was no longer in doubt. Many of the spectator boats bore away for port, half smothered in the wild hubble of sea, convinced that this was Gloucester's day. The second round was far from a rompaway. Walters clung like the hounds of spring to the Thebaud's foaming traces. One wasted move by Captain Pine and the Canadian would have him pinned just as Piney had pounced on the Canadians when they messed up their gybe at the day's first turn.

The race now settled into a wild stern chase as the sea made up, and the wind piped to 20 miles from off the land. Thebaud yesterday was the better-ballasted boat. More than once during the heavy puffs, Walters must have longed for a load of the ballast he left behind on the Gloucester piers. If Thebaud was the stiffer boat, Bluenose was at times the prettier and more showy-going of the pair as she scooped her scuppers full and tossed the spray over her slanted decks like the streaming manes of 40 wild white horses.

Canvas and Foam

There never was a sight to match the sheer beauty of this dynamic spectacle—each with an acre of canvas drumming overhead and each with a rainbow under the bow as they pitched their pretty noses into the brine and came up, bubbling with foam and the furious ecstasy of it all.

As for the men who sailed these racing ships, the loveliest and sadly enough the last of their lordly kind, there is glory enough for all—Americans and Canadians alike—for the courageous way they carried sail to the very breaking point as it proved when Bluenose finally was forced to douse her fore and jib topsails to ease the strain on a badly sprung foretopmast.

All during the race, Walters and Pine stuck like the deep-sea spartans that they are to the tugging wheels of their ships. Not once did either man forsake the wheel. All day, Cap'n Angus stood there, his faded sweater and shapeless cloth cap showing, homely symbols of his substantial homespun nature.

He sailed a fine race. More than once it looked as though it was his day. That nobody dared to say it wasn't until Captain Pine skillfully tacked to cover his dangerous rival midway of the sixth and last leg home is the best tribute one could offer to the gallant captain of a gallant but losing cause.

Red Cross Points Way to Rebuilding Devastated Areas

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (AP)—Robert E. Bondy, National Red Cross disaster relief director, gave detailed instructions on rehabilitation to Red Cross relief workers throughout New England at a meeting here yesterday.

Maurice R. Reddy, Red Cross Director for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, reported that farmers near Hatfield and Hadley, in the Massachusetts onion-growing region face the loss of a year's income as the result of flood damage to 1800 carloads of onions.

In Vermont, Red Cross workers have found several farms so covered with silt and shale that experts doubt they can be tilled, he said. More than 15,000 mink escaped in that State.

Thousands of maple trees were destroyed in Vermont and New Hampshire, he continued, but the maple sugar industry rarely provides the entire livelihood of families. Plans are being made, however, for assisting in replacing lost trees.

Albert Evans, Eastern Connecticut Director, said much rebuilding progress has been made in the Stonington and New London areas.

French-Canadian Bound for Paris In His Rowboat

BAR HARBOR, Maine (AP)—Bound for Paris via the Panama Canal, Bering Straits, and other waters, Henry LeClerc, who said he left Montreal June 8, arrived here Oct. 8 in a 15-foot rowboat, his only motive power a strong back and two equally strong ash oars.

Mr. LeClerc, a French-Canadian, pitched a tent on the waterfront of this exclusive summer resort and told of his years-old dream of some day rowing up the Seine River to Paris. He planned a brief stay here before continuing down the coast to Rockland, next port of call.

Extending the scope of his duties in view of Mr. Leclerc's extraordinary method of world travel, Dr. John B. Ellis, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Battleship Committee, welcomed the lone traveler to the shores of Mt. Desert Island.

Only once in his long, tedious trip down the St. Lawrence River and by sea around Nova Scotia did Mr. Leclerc experience a serious accident. Then his boat capsized with a loss of all provisions, he said.

Progress is made only in fair weather and one of his chief tasks is keeping a weather eye out for storms whose approach send him landward.

Auto Insurance Rates Protested

The $400 a year insurance rate for taxicabs in Worcester is driving taxis from the city, Alderman John N. Shay of Worcester declared this morning at a hearing on 1939 compulsory automobile insurance rates, conducted by Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington in the Public Works Building.

In 1937, Alderman Shay reported, the 50 cabs in Worcester paid the insurance companies $20,400 in premiums, and the companies paid only $13,000 in claims. Since that time he continued, the city has been conducting an intensive safety campaign and still lower rates are justified by figures.

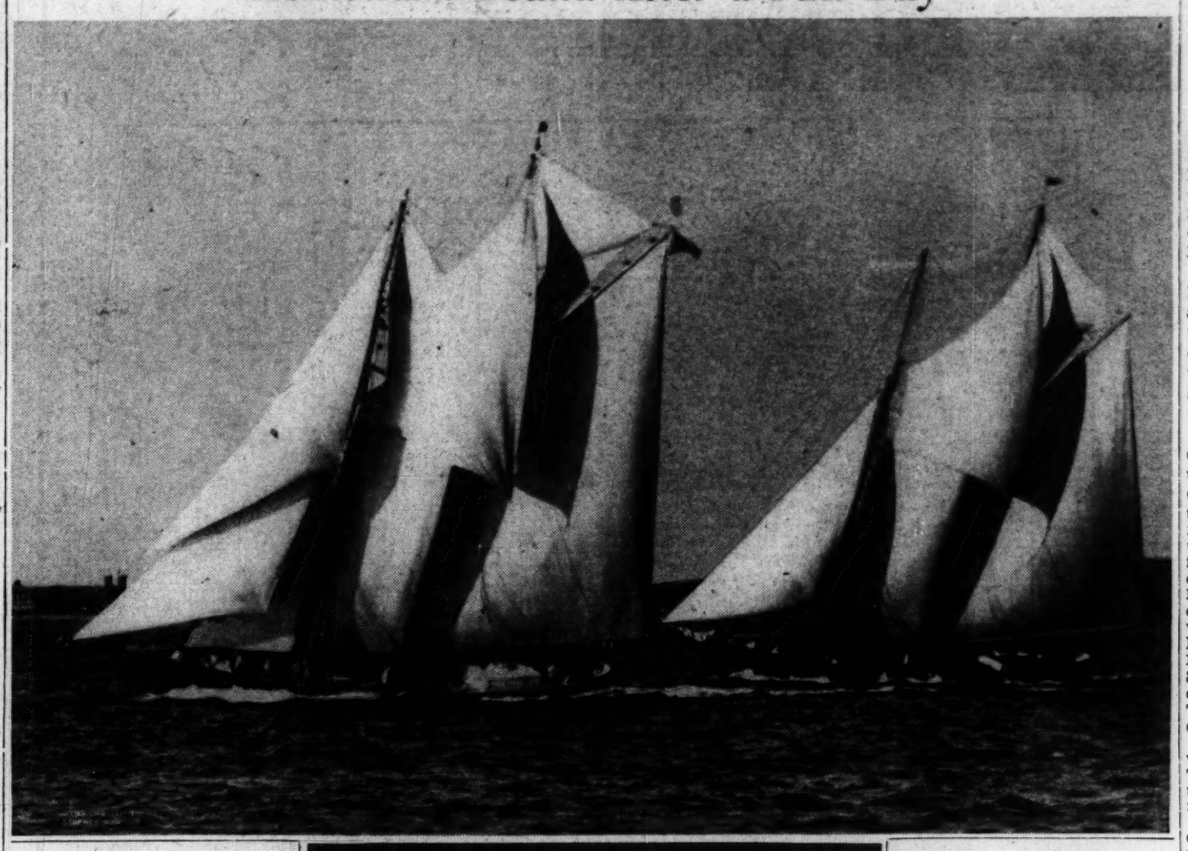
Manford R. Spalding, Auburn selectman, complained of rates there. There must be some mistake, he said he believed, since for 1932 the insurance companies charged the town with losses $18,000 more than the true figure and in 1934 the amount was $5000 too large.

Charles J. Skladzien, town counsel of Webster, protested against the rate provided for that town. Through a safety campaign, he pointed out, there has been a 33 per cent reduction in accident figures this year compared to the same period last year. He felt that such efforts should receive some encouragement—and should not result only in saving money for the insurance companies.

Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford pointed out that mutual insurance companies return 20 per cent dividends to their members and added that if stock automobile insurance companies were allowed a return of eight per cent on their investment it would still leave 12 per cent which should be reflected in lower rates.

The stock companies, through former Judge Frederick H. Chase, protested the announced rates, declaring—with complicated supporting figures—that these rates should have been higher if they are to provide sufficient funds to operate their business and to pay all losses.

Homeward Bound After a Full Day



Port Cheerful As Imports Of Wool Mount Up

Port of Boston Business

Wool, which is admittedly the backbone of Boston's commerce, virtually smiled on this port last week as commerce perked up substantially.

Nearly 2,000,000 pounds of wool—largest receipts for a single week in any one month—was imported last week, figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, revealed.

It brought the total for the fiscal year to date ahead of the corresponding period a year ago for the first time. While most of it was put into bonded warehouse, nearly as much more was withdrawn from warehouse for consumption.

Boston is now in fourth place among the Nation's seaports in the value of imports, figures for the first eight months of 1938 showing New Orleans second to New York with imports valued at $76,924,765; Philadelphia next with $71,018,094; and Boston with $68,818,249.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Oct. 8 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,705,475	$3,566,849
Imports for Warehouse	407,517	255,279
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	467,485	463,050
Duties collected	459,717	514,575
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,798,189	503,212
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Oct. 8	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	11,331,782	10,886,797
Duties collected	$5,589,051	$7,775,821

'Northern Lights' Due This Week As Sun Spot Advances

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Look for "Northern Lights," the aurora borealis, to show up any clear night this week.

This advice was issued today by Dr. Clyde Fisher, astronomer, American Museum of Natural Science. It is based on the announcement, Oct. 8, from Mt. Wilson, Calif., that astronomers are observing the largest sunspot of the century.

The spot about 75,000 miles long and 30,000 wide, actually a collection of smaller spots, is due to pass the meridian, that is, appear on the center of the sun, this week.

Great spots in the past, Dr. Fisher said, have frequently been associated with Northern Light displays. Evidence that the present huge spot is likely to cause an outburst of this colored light came to the Museum today in a report from an amateur astronomer who saw bright Northern Lights Saturday at 2:30 A. M.

He said they were as bright as the moon despite the poor "seeing" due to the moon also being visible and the night illumination which makes the environs of New York a bad place to see the lights.

The best displays of the aurora, said Dr. Fisher, are likely to come when the spot is on the sun's meridian early this week.

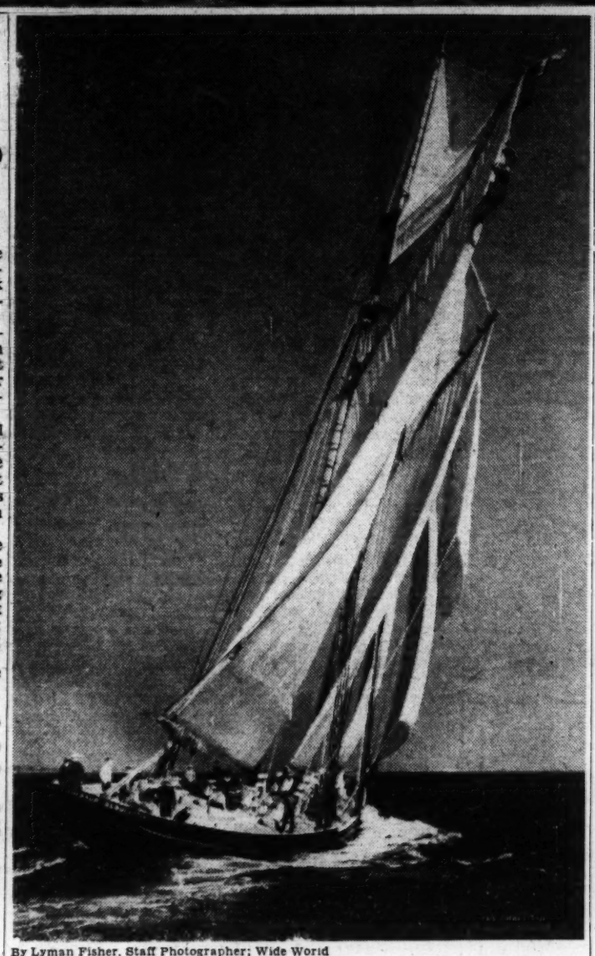
Copland's Work To Be Presented

Prior to the Friday afternoon concert at Symphony Hall this week when the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Serge Koussevitsky, will present the first novelty composition of the season, Mr. Copland, composer of the new music, will discuss his score based on Mexican popular tunes at the weekly program lecture in the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall tomorrow at 4:45 p. m.

The new composition, "El Salon México," first performed by the Mexican Symphony Orchestra, was chosen by the International Society for Contemporary Music to represent America at the Society's Festival in London last June.

Although Mr. Copland's work has been heard over the radio, the performance on Friday will be played for the first time in the United States before a concert audience.

The other numbers on the program will be discussed by George Henry Lovett Smith, the regular lecturer for the series, Mr. Smith, member of the executive staff of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, each week introduces the works on Mr. Koussevitzky's programs.



By Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer; Wide World

Gertrude L. Thebaud, Winner of First Race

The victor is at the left in the above picture, the Bluenose right.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition of War Posters in the Special Exhibition Galleries.

Boston Public Library — Exhibition of originals and reproductions of prints, loaned by Mrs. David Porter Field. Through Oct. 23.

Boston City Club—Exhibition by City Club Camera Associates. Through Oct. 23.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Saturdays, 2 to 5. Three new Natural Science Habitat Groups, i. e., Protective Resemblance of Insects, Life Histories of butterflies, and a family of Ruffed Grouse, new exhibits of ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. New exhibit of articles carried by a Japanese child in his or her school bag. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Children's Art Center — Drawings and paintings by students. Through October.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Copley Society — Exhibition of Oils by Frank Hendry. Through Oct. 14.

Fine Arts Theater—Drawings by Janet Gill. Through Oct. 11.

Yamanaka — Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition. Also Japanese Screens.

Boston Athenaeum—French costumes from 1500 to 1800. Colored engravings.

Castano Galleries—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture Also Old Master Drawings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Charles D. Childs' Gallery—Exhibition of early ship paintings by Buttersworth, Salmon and others. Also Early American paintings, mainly landscapes.

Rand Galleries — General exhibition of paintings and prints.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of oil paintings by New England group. Group water color show. Also selected group of oils, water colors and prints. Paintings by Susan Ricker Knox of Czechoslovakia. First national showing and sale of the original water colors from Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Helman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Aquatints in color.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of Orrefors glass.

Vose Galleries—Paintings of New England, Spain, Belgium, and England by Alexander Bower. Water colors by the Near East, Africa, Mexico, and Honolulu, by Alfred Ybarra.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of oils and water colors by Mabel Prescott Sibley. Through Oct. 20.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Memorial exhibition of paintings and drawings by Durr Freedley. Through Oct. 20. Drawings and water colors by Herman A. Webster. Through Oct. 27. French paintings and drawings, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Graves

(Continued from Page 9)

libel by Former Mayor Curley, and earlier today to correspondence during November, 1936, with Mr. Graves.

Today Mr. Osborne was asked if he had communicated during the Curley trial with Mr. Rand. "Once or twice," he testified.

Question Excluded

He then was asked if he had communicated during that time with Edward F. McClennen, special counsel who conducted the City's suit against the Former Mayor, but the question was excluded by Judge Williams.

"Do you know Mr. McClennan?" Mr. Doyle pursued the subject.

"I met him for the first time last Thursday," said the witness.

The earlier testimony of Mr. Osborne consisted in identifying telegrams and letters exchanged between himself and Mr. Graves in November, 1936, and in answering questions regarding them.

The correspondence, introduced over the protests of Lafayette R. Chamberlin, counsel for Mr. Graves, purported to show that Mr. Graves, writing from the West to Mr. Osborne, had asked for money and, in one instance, had been sent $200 as a "loan" by Mr. Osborne.

The United Shoe Machinery official also testified that he paid $357 to Mr. Graves in St. Louis—$207 for his hotel bill and $150 for other expenses.

Survey of State To Aid Industry Asked by Hurley

In an effort to stem the flow of industry out of Massachusetts—augmented by flood and hurricane damage to plants and by attractive bids from other States—Gov. Charles F. Hurley today instructed James A. McDonough, Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission, to undertake a thorough and complete survey of the damaged industries and their needs.

It is understood that when this survey has been completed Governor Hurley will make several recommendations to the Legislature at a special session which he said he will call as soon as he receives an estimate of the flood and hurricane damage throughout the State. Carl A. Raymond, State Budget Commissioner, is already traveling through the Commonwealth securing estimates of damage.

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Governor's Emergency Relief Commission, has called a conference for Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, at which Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole and other State officials will be present, to discuss industrial needs for rehabilitation with George Hines, Secretary of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Most of the concerns now contemplating removal from the State because of the hurricane and floods are located in the Orange, Ware, and Athol districts, it was reported. One employs over 1,000 workers.

Arrival of Nash Cars Assured

With settlement of a labor dispute at the Racine, Wis., plant of Nash Motors Company last week, prompt arrival of 1939 Nash matorcars in this city is assured, the Nash New England Company announced today.

The dispute between the company and the Racine local of the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO) had closed all Nash plants for more than a week. Upon settlement of the controversy, first new cars came off the assembly line last Friday.

Your Money's Worth?

A $2 shirt may contain as little as 10 cents worth of cotton, and a $5 bathing suit, 15 cents worth of wool.

Planes and Radio Bridge Gaps In N. E. Communication Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., Oct. 10—Aviation and marine radio units are bridging breaks in the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company's toll circuits in and out of Keene in an interesting experiment being carried on by men from the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

When the United States Weather Bureau issued the storm warning several weeks ago, the Bell Laboratories rushed special experimental equipment to Florida in the expectation that it would be needed there as the storm was expected to hit that State.

When the storm followed an entirely different course and cut up through New England, the equipment was rushed by plane into this area. As the City of Keene, from the telephone standpoint, was the most isolated city of any size in the storm area, the Bell Laboratory men headed this way. Keene was entirely cut off from communication with the outside world. So on their way here from Boston, Walter Funda and W. P. Fisher, radio experts of the Bell System, stopped at Gardner to establish one of their units there. Then they came to Keene and established the other unit.

As soon as possible a single circuit was run out of Keene toward the Town of Troy in order that the unit might operate outside the local interference area.

Through the use of the Keene and Gardner units a 35-mile break in the telephone toll lines is bridged. Since their establishment shortly after the storm the radio stations have constantly been handling telephone toll communication in and out of Keene, clearing through the Boston Exchange.

The units on the Troy road out of Keene are housed in "pup" tents. Two complete transmitting and generating units are established there as well as at Gardner. One of the Units is a Western Electric Harbor transmitter and receiver operating on 110 volts while the other is a Western Electric aviation transmitter and receiver operating on 12 volts.

The 110-volt Harbor unit is being used as the regular unit with the 12-volt aviation equipment as an auxiliary unit. Both units have independent power units established in tents at the location.

The transmitter at the Keene end operates on a wave of 2,398 kilocycles, while the Gardner unit operates on a wave of 2,285 kilocycles. All of the units have a power of 50 watts, while the plant at Keene operates under the call letters WBGI and that at Gardner under the call letters WBGF.

The Bell Laboratory workers have found that it is consistently possible to provide telephone communication in this manner. The units require practically no attention from attendants. It has been found possible to provide perfect tonal quality through the association of the radio and telephone facilities. The radio laboratory authorities point out that through use of scrambling equipment it would be possible to carry many calls over the same equipment at the same time.

The transmitting equipment is standard Western Electric equipment, the harbor unit being Type 24A transmitter and receiver and the radio units being Type 13A transmitters and 12C receivers. The antenna system at the Keene end is a single wire strung down from a pole fastened atop a tree with a ground built up of a wire network scattered over the hill-top. The receiver at the Keene end has now been removed to a farmhouse less than a mile away from the transmitter. This was done to eliminate interference on the receiver end from the transmitter unit.

This experimentation will make it possible to establish such units when contact with various commuities is cut and make possible the bridging of central points, possibly the eventual displacement of long toll lines by radio units.

Douglass Heads N.E. Group

ORONO, Maine, Oct. 10 (AP)—Prof. Raymond D. Douglass, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology summer school, was elected chairman of the New England section, Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, at the conclusion of its annual meeting on Saturday at the University of Maine. The group will meet next at Northeastern University, Boston.

Arrival of Nash Cars Assured

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German Plane Lands

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—The German catapult airplane Nordwind landed at the international seabase here Oct. 9 on another of her routine survey flights of the Atlantic. Crew members said the plane planned to hop off next Sunday for the return trip.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Adventure in the Garden

By Joyce Lankester Brisley

Once upon a time, there were two little wooden dolls named Poppy and Pansy Pumpkin.

Poppy wore a plaid dress with a red sash, and Pansy wore a spotted dress with a blue sash. Otherwise you had to look at them very closely, before you could tell them apart.

At first sight, the two Misses Pumpkin seemed as if they might be rather prim and proper. But they weren't. They just loved adventures. They were as pleased as anything if they could fall out of the window, or into the coal bucket. Once Poppy fell into the big white bath, with all her clothes on.

Pansy wished that she had managed to fall in, too.

One day, the dolls were sitting on the window sill, their shiny black heads leaning against the glass, looking out into the garden.

Packing Up

Suddenly Poppy said, "Pansy, we're getting stuffy. We need an adventure. Do you know what we'll do?"

"Ooh, what, Poppy?" said Pansy.

"We'll go out there in the Wild, and we'll stay out, all by ourselves, all night."

Pansy knocked her wooden arms excitedly together.

"We will, Poppy!" she said. "All by ourselves like real adventurers, and not come back till morning. Do we take luggage?"

"Yes," said Poppy. "Tied in bundles in our shawls. That's proper for adventurers. Come on, now. Let's pack up."

So they dropped off the window sill and ran on their stiff jointed legs to the nursery cupboard. Poppy tossed things about to right and left, till she found two crumpled squares of plaid and spotted stuffs which she dragged from under a box of bricks and spread out on the floor. Then Pansy solemnly got out a ball, a little box of beads, and a clockwork mouse, and put them on her shawl.

"You don't want things like that out in the Wild!" Poppy scoffed. "You want useful things. Look, I'll show you!"

The Mouse Went Along

So she rummaged about, and brought out two dolls' house cups and plates, a saucepan, a tiny scent-bottle (to carry water in, she explained), a pink Christmas candle, and a rather dusty crust of bread.

"All useful things, you see, Pansy," said Poppy.

"Yes, Poppy," said Pansy, and added an elastic band and a piece of string to the pile, to show that she understood. (But all the same, while Poppy wasn't looking, Pansy slipped in her clockwork mouse. So there!)

With their bundles on their backs the two Adventurers climbed down mountains of stairs, out into the garden.

"My! What a great place!" said Pansy.

"Yes," said Poppy. "And there are wild animals here—black, and striped, with long tails and claws, that yowl in the night."

"Ooh!" shivered Pansy. "But we aren't afraid of them, are we, Poppy?"

"Not we! If they come too close we say Boo! and Shoo!—like that—and send them off in a hurry."

The Wild was very beautiful, with nasturtiums and pinks blooming in great clumps beside the path, and scenting all the air. Pansy stopped to bury her wooden nose in them.

"Come on!" said Poppy. "Don't waste time. We've got hundreds of miles to travel before night."

A Hurried Retreat

"I was just sucking the honey out," said Pansy. "I'm getting hungry." So Poppy stopped to suck honey, too. And just at that moment they saw a great big face way up above them. It was a great big Gardener, with a great big broom.

He didn't look quite like the wild animals Poppy had been talking about, but Pansy got all ready to say Boo and Shoo when Poppy did. But Poppy didn't. She only gave a jump and said "Ooh!" in a tiny little voice, and picking up their bundles they clattered off down the path in a hurry.

Presently the Wild did grow wilder. There was a rockery to climb, and a thick box hedge to creep through. Then they came to a place where there was a big gray mound where a bonfire had been; and a big hole full of garden rubbish, egg shells, and potato peelings; and near it a soft green hill of fine grass cuttings, newly emptied from the lawn mower.

"This is a nice place, Pansy!" said Poppy, looking round. "We could burrow into the grass cuttings to sleep, and wash in the bird bath there, in the morning."

"Yes!" said Pansy, running to the rubbish pit. "And look! Little apples, and cabbage leaves, and some tiny potatoes! There's lots of dolls' food here, Poppy, and I'm so hungry!"

So they got out the dolls' house saucepan and filled it with water from the bird-bath. Then they put a tiny potato in, and a piece of cabbage stalk, and bits of egg shell for flavoring, and set the stew on top of the old bonfire to cook, while they spread a shawl for a tablecloth and set cups and plates on it. They found nasturtium seeds to mix with a few little apples for a tasty dessert.

A Large Animal Appeared

The stew soon cooked, and smelled very delicious. The dolls were just sniffing it hungrily, wondering if it were done, when—suddenly—there came a rustling in the bushes behind them.

Poppy and Pansy jumped so that their wooden heads knocked together.

A large black animal with a long tail and whiskers stared at them with yellow eyes.

"Mew!" it said alarmingly.

"Ooh!" whispered Pansy. "It's a Wild Animal! What do we do now?"

"B-boo!" said Poppy, faintly waving one arm.

The animal only stared, twitching the tip of its tail to and fro.

"Sh-sh-shoo!" said Poppy, more faintly, and not waving.

But the animal only began to step daintily over the egg-shells and leaves in the rubbish pit towards them, to see what was going on.

Suddenly Pansy had an idea. Quickly she got her clockwork mouse from her bundle, wound it up, and set it at the terrifying Wild Animal. The mouse whirred over the ground a little distance, then fell on its side, still whirring. But the cat leaped back, and was away behind the bushes in a flash.

"Ha-ha!" said Poppy, strutting up and down, waving her arms. "We know how to deal with those wild animals! They can't scare us! Where did you get that clockwork mouse, Pansy?"

"I brought it with me from the toy cupboard," said Pansy, firmly, putting it away again. "I thought it might come in useful."

So they gobbled up their supper till there wasn't a bit left. And then they set to work to make a house in the grass heap. A cardboard box lid from the rubbish pit, propped up with twigs, made the roof; grass was piled over it, and the grass floor scooped out under it like a cozy nest. And then the two Misses Pumpkin, well wrapped in their shawls, crawled in and pulled the grass up all over the entrance.

And there they were, snug as could be, with all their crockery and pots safely buried beside them, and the bottle of water, the crust, and the pink Christmas candle handy in case of need.

They slept all night as sweetly as wooden dolls can sleep. And even though it rained a little in the night they were quite dry when they came home to the nursery after breakfast the next morning.

That was a proper Adventure!

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Ooh!" Whispered Pansy. "It's a Wild Animal!"

Ootaw, the Pocket Gopher

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Ootaw, the pocket gopher, was hungry. He went to a patch of clover and ate its tasty roots. Each root was small, but many of them made a good meal.

Ootaw did not go outdoors and pull the clover roots from the ground. Instead, he walked along a tunnel that he had dug the night before. This tunnel was about three inches wide and three inches high. Its roof was among the clover roots. Ootaw could dig them out and eat them without going out of his burrow.

That was good luck for him, because many things that live above ground like to eat pocket gophers. A barred owl that perched in an oak tree was very fond of gopher meat. So was a fox that lived in a thicket, and a weasel whose home was near a rock. The owl was watching while Ootaw ate. Had he tried to go outdoors, the big bird surely would have pounced on him.

The pocket gopher decided to dig after his supper of roots. First he loosened the dirt with his strong front paws. Then he threw the dirt back between his legs and kicked it still farther with his feet. When a large pile lay behind him, Ootaw turned around and pushed it. For this, he used both his paws and his head. When he came to a door he pushed the dirt out, and then went back to his digging.

Though Ootaw was not much larger than a rat, he did a great deal of work. On some nights he dug so much that he had to open two or three new doors and push out two or three piles of dirt. In a year, he dug almost a mile of tunnels—all three inches wide and at least three inches high. Other pocket gophers did just as much. Their tunnels made ridges that wound to and fro, while their mounds of dirt were scattered in every part of the pasture.

Ootaw had two separate burrows. He used one just to reach food, but the other was his home as well as a food trail. It had more than a hundred feet of tunnels. One of them led to an oval room that was lined with chewed-up grass. This grass was Ootaw's bed and his bed covers. It lined every part of the room, except at the small, round door.

Ootaw thought about his bed when he stopped digging. It needed some new grass. Since grass did not grow under ground, Ootaw must go outdoors to get it. He went to a door, pushed his way through the dirt that covered it, and came out near the pasture fence.

It was dark when Ootaw left his home: so dark he hardly could see. But he smelled a patch of tough, dry grass and silently went to it. He walked with an odd, awkward waddle, stepping on the sides of his paws. His claws would have been in the way had he tried to walk or hop like a squirrel.

Ootaw nipped off blades of grass with his sharp, curved teeth. He tucked the grass into two big, furlined pouches in the skin outside his cheeks. He put so much grass into those pouches that some of it stuck out. No matter how often he tucked them away, a few grass tips always came out again!

When he had all the grass he could carry, Ootaw began to eat. He found a few juicy stems and some clover leaves that still were green. He nipped them off and munched them quickly. His jaws could work two hundred times each minute. At that rate a leaf was swallowed almost as soon as Ootaw bit it.

Though Ootaw was glad to be outdoors, he also kept watch for danger. When the owl flew past, he sat still as a stone. He did not pay much attention to cattle, for they were big, harmless creatures that also ate clover and grass. They sometimes stepped through Ootaw's roof, but they never tried to pounce upon him or carry him away.

Ootaw also watched the sky. Like every other pocket gopher, he did not like daylight. Night was pleasant, and so was very early morning. But when daylight came, he wanted to be under ground, in one of his fine, dark tunnels. When the sun came up, warming the pasture, he did not even like his tunnels. He left them and hurried down to his cool bed.

So Ootaw kept watch on the sky as he nibbled a few more clover leaves. When the east became blue he stopped eating and crawled through his open door. He kicked some dirt toward it; then he turned about and pushed until the door was filled. Ootaw could open it but cats or snakes couldn't. The pocket gopher did not want such creatures to find their way into his home!

But why worry about that? What Ootaw wanted most was to take the grass out of his pouches and put it in his bed. Then—well, then he'd go to bed himself. What else could a sensible gopher do during the hours of daylight?

It Was Dark When Ootaw Left His Home

The Music of the Willing Heart

A poor fiddler was returning home one evening after he had been playing in the city streets all day. He lived in the country and his way led through a forest. The moon had just risen, and it did not seem surprising when he met a funny little man wearing a red cap.

"Will you please come and play at our dance tonight?" Redcap asked.

"I am sorry, sir," replied the fiddler, "but my fiddle is not much good, and the people might not like my music because I do not play so very well."

"Never mind," said the little man in the red cap. "If you will only play with a willing heart, you will play well enough."

He took the fiddler to a large, hollow tree which they entered.

"Follow me," said the little man, leading the way to an underground passage.

Down, down they went, till they found themselves in a beautiful large hall, lit by fairy lamps of all colors. Numbers of little fairies rushed up to the fiddler crying, "Do play us some dance music! We are having a party and we want to dance tonight."

The fiddler then remembered that it was only a willing heart that was needed, so he began to play.

What was his surprise to find that his fingers moved easily and rapidly over the strings, and that his fiddle no longer gave out cracked sounds. He felt so pleased that he played on and on, till he came to the end of all the tunes he could remember.

When it was time for the fiddler to leave, one of the fairies went up to him and said, "Willing heart shall have willing hand. From tonight you shall always play well."

So the fiddler went home, glad for what he had been able to do, and wondering to himself.

When he drew his bow over the strings the next day he found he had become a wonderful player and that his cheap fiddle had turned into a valuable instrument that produced the most beautiful tones he had ever heard.

(Adapted from an old Fairy Tale)

Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

The Barred Owl Watched From the Tree

Bennie Bear Bakes a Pie

Bennie Bear whistled softly, as he walked along the shady path through the woods on his way home from the berry patch. He carried a pailful of large ripe blackberries. He was thinking about the pie he would make for his supper. There was nothing Bennie Bear liked better than blackberry pie, except, of course, honey cake.

As he went into his house in the hollow oak tree and set the berries on the table, he thought of his Aunt Fuzzy and wished that she were there to enjoy the juicy treat with him. But he knew there were plenty more berries.

"I'll pick another pailful tomorrow and take them to Aunt Fuzzy. It is time that I made her a visit anyway," he said to himself.

He knew she would probably notice his torn jacket sleeve and mend it for him. Bennie Bear's Aunt Fuzzy was always looking for something to do to help someone.

As Bennie Bear rolled the pie crust, he glanced out of the window at his mattress and thought how fortunate it was that he had chosen such a pleasant day to put it out in the air.

"I must remember to bring it in the house before dark," he thought.

While the Pie Baked

When the pie was in the oven, Bennie Bear took his scissors and stepped outside his house to cut a bouquet from the crimson rambler, which clambered over his door. He snipped each rose very gently so that Jennie Wren's nestful of baby birds would not be disturbed.

Then he went back into the house and arranged the flowers in a vase and set them in the center of his dining table.

Bennie Bear smelled his pie baking just in time to peek in the oven and find it a delicious golden brown. As he was putting the pie in the window to cool, he heard someone singing:

"In my grapevine swing so strong,
I am happy all day long."

"Why, that sounds like Simon Squirrel," he exclaimed. He put his head out of the window and looked up. Sure enough, swinging through the leaves above him was a bushy tail. It was all he could see of Simon Squirrel.

"I believe my little friend is a poet," Bennie Bear thought, and smiled to himself.

He sat down in his little red rocking chair to read the daily paper while his supper cooled. After he had read the news, he laid the paper down and looked at his pie. There were three leaves lying right on the pie.

Impromptu Poets

"Oh, bother!" Bennie Bear cried. "Such a neighbor as I have. Swinging in the tree top and shaking leaves down on somebody's pie." Just then a gay singing voice floated into the window:

"Good friends live in this oak tree,
They are always kind to me."

"Do listen to that," chuckled Bennie Bear. "I wonder if he means me. My pie isn't hurt one bit," he added, as he picked the leaves off it. "And I really do enjoy having such a cheery neighbor."

"Maybe I could make some verses if I tried," Bennie Bear thought. At that moment he heard a queer sounding Ker-plunk and he noticed that the singing had stopped. He looked out of the window. There, on Bennie Bear's mattress, sat Simon Squirrel, looking quite rumpled with his necktie hanging down the back of his coat instead of down his shirt front.

"Are you all right, Simon Squirrel?" Bennie Bear called as he dashed out of the door.

"I—guess—so," Simon Squirrel answered uncertainly.

"You came right down upon my bed,
I'm glad you didn't bump your head,"

laughed Bennie Bear, bending down to pick up the mattress as Simon Squirrel scrambled off it.

"It seems my grapevine failed to hold,
Perhaps I was a bit too bold,"

admitted Simon Squirrel cheerily, as he disappeared up the tree.

A Sweet Potato Surprise

There was a queer looking package for Emmy in the mail. It was from Uncle Henry, who was always doing unexpected things. It was surely unexpected for him to send her a package to the postman, when he lived right on the next street and could easily have brought it over himself. But Uncle Henry must know, thought Emmy, that it was much more exciting to receive a package by mail than to have one's uncle bring it.

She quickly unwrapped it. Inside there was a long brown potato. What would she ever do with a potato, thought Emmy in surprise. There were plenty of those in Mother's vegetable bin. But this one did look a bit different, and it had a piece of paper tied around it. Emmy took the paper to Mother to have it read.

Mother laughed when she saw it. "It's a sweet potato," she explained. "Let's see what Uncle Henry tells you to do with it."

Then she read aloud:

"I'm green as a pine tree, and smart as a fiddle,—
Just keep me in water up to my middle;
Then tie me about with a tall piece of string,
And watch every day, for I'll surely take wing!"

"But it isn't green, it's brown," said Emmy. "And who ever heard of a potato flying away? And what does he mean by a tall piece of string?"

Mother thought she knew. "Let me think a minute," she said. Then she laughed again. "Get that empty peanut-butter jar that I just washed this morning," she told Emmy, "and the ball of string from the cupboard. I'll find a tack and the hammer."

Emmy was more puzzled than ever, but she followed directions.

"Now," said Mother, "let's put Mr. Sweet Potato in the jar—"

"And fill it with water 'up to his middle,'" said Emmy. "But we should tie a string about him first. A tall string."

"You see," Mother explained, "if we set this jar in the sun-room window, and tack the other end of a long string high on the window frame, then it will really be a tall string, won't it?"

"Why, yes!" agreed the surprised Emmy. "But, I still don't see why Uncle Henry called it green, or why he said it would take wing."

"If you watch every day, as he said, and keep water in the jar, I think you'll find out both answers in a few weeks," said Mother mysteriously.

Emmy looked every day at the potato. Nothing happened. Then one day she saw a few little white things on it, under the water. More of them appeared day by day, and they grew longer.

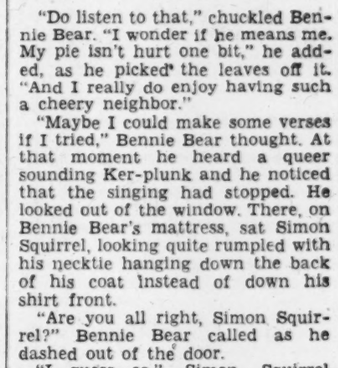
"Why, they look like little roots," Emmy told her mother. "My potato must be alive."

In a few days more there appeared some little green sprouts on that part of the potatoe which was out of the water. More of these appeared, and they grew larger.

"Leaves!" exclaimed Emmy. "My potato is growing!"

In a few weeks, long white roots were reaching down into the bottom of the jar under the water, and there was a green vine climbing up the tall string.

"It's taking wing. Uncle Henry was right," declared Emmy. "For it's growing up into the air just as though it was flying!"



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Far better than any
You buy in the shops.

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And small, fluffy chickens
That dab with their beaks;
And other surprises
All lovely and gay
The Toy-Man can show
If you look at his tray.

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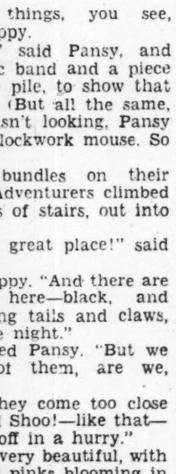

Girls like the grown-up style of these popular undergarments.

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TOY SHOPS are offering such and many other delightful things in their advertisements appearing in The Christian Science Monitor.

Army and Detroit Elevens Here This Week—Hitless Cubs Bow Out Rather Meekly

Harvard Looks Good in Defeat But Is No Nearer to Victory

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It there is satisfaction in looking good in defeat, Harvard has satisfaction today. A week ago the Crimson went down before a surprising Brown eleven, 20 to 13, but looked good in spots and promising for the future, and Saturday Harvard went down before the powerful Cornell heavyweights, 20 to 0, looking even better.

Seemingly Harvard has a good football team, but, unfortunately to date, the other fellow has a better one. This week end the Cambridge boys enter their third major game of the season still seeking a victory. The opponents this time will be the West Point Cadets, who were beaten in a thriller Saturday, 20-18.

Just what to expect this week end has football fandom in these parts perplexed. Harvard's left side of the line, noticeably weak against Brown, showed cheering improvement against Cornell. Apart from the opening touchdown (inside, Capt. Bobby Green and through Tom Healy) the left side held much better and the whole team benefited defensively.

No Luckman Here

Columbia beat Army and the Cadets showed numerous weaknesses that will be re-built during the week. The Harvard chances against Army cannot be drawn much upon what Columbia did, because Harvard has no Sid Luckman nor even a line-cracking back of the ability of Art Radvilas. The Harlow proteges must use deception and forward passing which relies on timing.

Both Brown and Cornell felt some of the force of the Harvard passing attack, but both teams had smart linemen who legally interfered with Daughters and Green long enough to throw out the timing of the passes. The Crimson ground attack did little against the huge Cornell linemen who, besides being big and fast, were smart. Tim Russell, Harvard center, played better football both offensively and defensively, and if he smooths his passing on attack, the Crimson offense will go much better.

The big team from Ithaca played much the same game as predicted in these columns Friday. They were not keyed up for the affair and were not doing any more than taking the game in stride. There never was a time in the contest when defeat seemed possible and not once did the visitors open up with anything unusual.

Failed to Click

It is true that they failed to click often, but for the most part they did not enter into their plays with mid-season vigor. The same team a week or two from now will be a high-geared group that will take a lot of beating. Individually most of the players such as Holland, McKeever, Van Ranst, Spang, and Eichler played great games without exertion. Baker, Peck, and McCullough really put the necessary spark in the game with their brilliant runs.

Baker scored in the opening minute after the kick-off when he dashed through a gap in the Harvard line from his own 25-yard line to a touchdown. The second score came in the third quarter when McCullough intercepted a Harvard pass on his own 40 and ran to the goal. The final score came in the fourth period when Peck deftly reversed his field on a Harvard punt from the 50-yard line.

Luckman Receives The Winning Ball

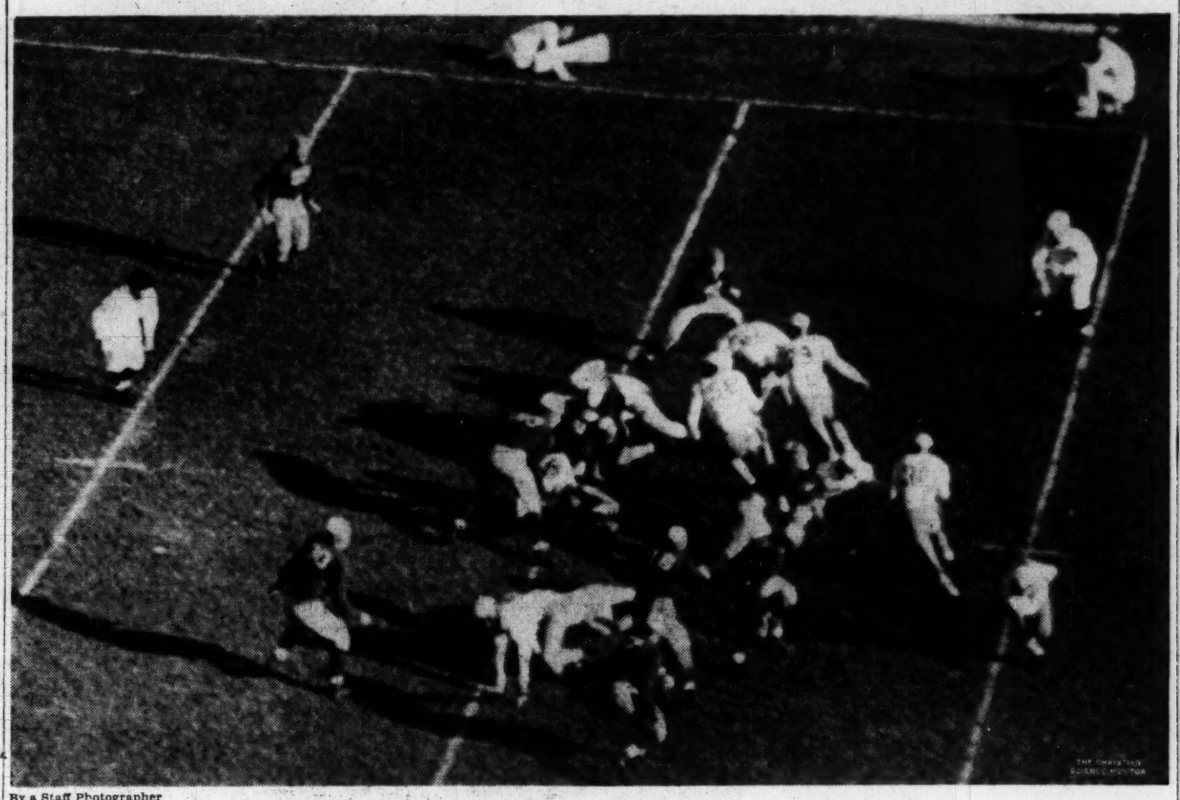
By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 10

Sid Luckman, Columbia's star back, has received the football he passed so effectively to beat Army, 20-18, as his own personal trophy.

Capt. Jack Wright turned the ball over to Luckman, saying he had played "remarkable ball for three years" against the Cadets and deserved to have a memento of the triumph that climaxed his efforts.

Are Those Harvard Guards in the Cornell Backfield?



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard's defensive line played much better Saturday, and Nick Mellen and Bill Coleman, the guards, were charging well all day. In this fake-end-around attack of Cornell, Hellen and Coleman are through trying to upset the play. Left Tackle Healy is blocked out on the line of scrimmage and Tim Russell, backer-up, is partially sucked in beside Healy. Eichler, Cornell fullback, has passed the ball to McCullough after faking to Spang (heading this way) and Nick Drahos, Cornell tackle; Whit Baker and Matuszczak are leading the play. Green, Harvard left end, smashed the interference, and Harding, extreme left, and Boston (No. 30) halted the play after a few yards.

College Football Scores

East

Amherst 34, Tufts 7.
Arnold 25, Wagner 0.
Boston 19, St. Lawrence 6.
Bowdoin 27, Wesleyan 13.
Brown 20, Lafayette 0.
Bucknell 14, Penn State 0.
Columbia 20, Army 18.
Conn State 19, Mass State 0.
Cornell 20, Harvard 0.
Dartmouth 22, Princeton 0.
Dickinson 7, Ursinus 7.
Drexel 19, Susquehanna 3.
Duke 7, Colgate 0.
Fordham 53, Waynesburg 0.
F. & M. 27, Penn M. I. 0.
Georgetown 33, Roanoke 6.
Gettysburg 7, Albright 0.
Grove City 15, Hiram 13.
Hamilton 13, Hobart 13.
Hartwick 13, Thiel 0.
Haverford 28, Allegheny 0.
Holy Cross 19, Manhattan 6.
Maine 21, New Hampshire 0.
Marshall 41, Miami 0.
Middlebury 7, Coast Guard 0.
Montclair T. 3, Hofstra 0.
Navy 33, Virginia 0.
New York 25, Rutgers 6.
Niagara 20, Providence 7.
Northeastern 6, Bates 0.
Pennsylvania 21, Yale 0.
Pittsburgh 27, Duquesne 0.
Randolph-Macon 27, Delaware 0.
R. I. State 21, American I. 0
Rochester 14, Rennselaer 0.
Slippery Rock 0, Millersville T. 0.
Springfield 13, Clarkson 7.
St. Anselm 39, Brooklyn 0.
St. Bonaventure 20, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
St. Joseph 27, C. C. N. Y. 7.
Swarthmore 18, Union 15.
Syracuse 53, Maryland 0.
Vermont 9, Colby 6.
Villanova 25, Muhlenberg 7.
Wash. & Lee 6, West Virginia 6.
W. V. Wes. 6, Davis Elkins 5.
W. Maryland 12, Washington 0.
Williams 13, Norwich 6.
Worcester P. I. 12, Trinity 6.

Midwest

Ball State 13, Indiana State 9.
Bowling Green 50, Ashland 0.
Carnegie Tech 32, Wittenberg 13.
Central C. 19, Iowa Wesl. 7.
Creighton 16, Oklahoma 7.
Dayton 26, Cincinnati 7.
Depauw 47, Lawrence Tech 6.
Detroit Tech 47, Ferris Inst. 0.
Earlham 7, Franklin 0.
Evansville 27, Wabash 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 19, Macalester 0.
Hillsdale 52, Adrian 0.
Illinois 12, Indiana 2.
Iowa State 8, Nebraska 7.
Kansas 58, Washburn 14.
Kansas State 21, Missouri 13.
Kemper M. 12, Culver-Stockton 6.
Lake Forest 20, Knox 0.
Lawrence 18, Carleton 7.
Lehigh 0, Case 0.
Michigan 45, Chicago 7.
Michigan State 1, Illinois Wes. 0
Millikin 40, Eureka 0.
Minnesota 7, Purdue 0.
Morningside 19, Kansas Wes. 0.
Mt. Union 18, Heidelberg 0.
Northwestern 33, Drake 0.
Oberlin 12, Kenyon 0.
Ohio, Northern 26, Capital 13.
Rose P. I. 45, McKendree 0.
Southern California 14, Ohio State 7.
South Dakota 33, Wayne N. 12.
St. Ambrose 14, Columbia C. 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 19, St. Olaf 14.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 14, Valparaiso 13.
St. Louis 0, Wichita 0.
St. Norbert 9, S. D. State 0.
Toledo 26, Ohio Wes. 0.
Western Reserve 26, Ohio 14.
Wheaton 7, North Central 6.
Wooster 10, Denison 0.
Wisconsin 31, Iowa 13.
Xavier 38, Akron 0.

Far West

Brigham Young 24, Wyoming 13.
California 48, Calif. Aggies 0.
California 39, C. of Pacific 0.
Idaho 27, N. D. State 0.
Montana 7, De Paul 6.
Montana St. 14, Omaha 7.
Nevada 22, Chico State 0.
Oregon State 15, Portland 0.
Santa Clara 7, Texas A. & M. 0.
St. Mary's 7, Loyola 0.
Stanford 8, Washington State 0.
Utah State 20, Colorado 0.
U. C. L. A. 13, Washington 0.

South

Alabama 14, N. C. State 0.
Catawba 27, Newberry 14.
Centenary 6, Southwestern 0.
Emory and Henry 0, King 0.
Florida 10, Sewanee 6.
Louisiana State 3, Rice 0.
Mississippi State 48, Louisiana Tech 0.
Mississippi 14, Mississippi S. T. 0.
Notre Dame 14, Georgia Tech 6.
Richmond 26, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Tennessee 7, Auburn 0.
Tulane 17, North Carolina 14.
Vanderbilt 14, Kentucky 7.
Virginia M. I. 7, Clemson 7.
Virginia P. I. 27, William & Mary 0.
Wake Forest 20, South Carolina 19.

Southwest

Baylor 9, Arkansas 6.
N. M. Aggies 7, Arizona 6.
Oklahoma 13, Texas 0.
Texas Tech 60, Oklahoma City 0.
Tulsa 14, Washington 0.

Saturday's Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Everett Kischer, Iowa State—Scored touchdown which gave Iowa State its first victory over Nebraska since 1919, 8 to 7.

Ray McClean, St. Anselm—Scored four touchdowns against Brooklyn College on runs of 4, 52, 55 and 40 yards and set up fifth with 40-yard run.

Warren (Bronco) Brunner, Tulane—Made two touchdowns, including winning score, in 17-14 victory over North Carolina.

Kenny Washington, U. C. L. A.—Scored both touchdowns in 13-0 win over Washington, first on 45-yard lateral pass play with Jack Montgomery, who had recovered a fumble.

Robert Nelson, Baylor—His field-goal from 19-yard line in last 30 seconds of play beat Arkansas, 9-6.

Sid Luckman, Columbia—Threw passes for 115 yards gain against Army, figuring in all three scoring drives and kicking two points after touchdowns to win 20-18.

Seth Maughn, Utah State—His passing and quarterbacking set pace for Utah State's surprsing 20-0 win over Colorado.

Buist Warren and Bill McCarren, Tennessee—Warren sparked drive for touchdown that beat Auburn 7-0 after McCarren made opening by recovering fumble.

Frank Reagan, Pennsylvania—Tallied two touchdowns against Yale and set up another by intercepting pass and running 38 yards.

Grenville Lansdell, Southern California—Dashed 83 yards for first touchdown against Ohio State.

Guy "Cotton" Milner, Louisiana State—Booted field-goal from 25-yard line with only 15 seconds to play to beat Rice, 3-0.

Budge Beaten In Coast Play

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 10 (AP)—Don Budge, World singles champion who says he will turn pro when someone comes along with a contract "that looks good to me," won't win the Pacific Coast tennis championship this year.

Playing listless and erratic tennis, he was beaten by Australia's Harry Hopman, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1, yesterday.

Last week Adrian Quist of the Anzacs dumped Budge in the Pacific Southwest tournament at Los Angeles.

After his defeat yesterday Budge said "if I get the right contract I may turn pro, who knows?"

Today Hopman meets Gene Smith of Berkeley in the semifinals. Robert Riggs of Chicago had his troubles in eliminating Franjo Kukuljevic of Yugoslavia, 6—4, 9—7, to win the right to meet Jack Tidball of Los Angeles in another semifinal match. Tidball upset Jack Bromwich, the hard socking Australian, 6—3, 6—4.

Nancye Wynne of Australia and Mme. Simone Mathieu of France tangle in the women's singles finals. Miss Wynne and Thelma Coyle, another Australian, took the women's doubles title by defeating their countrywomen, Mrs. Harry Hopman and Dorothy Stevenson, 8—6, 6—8, 6—2.

In a third-round mixed doubles match Budge teamed with Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles to beat Mr. and Mrs. Hopman, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

U. S. Cavalry Wins

MONTREAL, Oct. 10 (CP)—The third United States Cavalry's crack three-man team from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., was announced winner of the Grand Aggregate Challenge Trophy, emblematic of the international military championship, as the annual horse show of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars closed.

Football Teams Take Spotlight This Week End

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Free finally of potent competition from baseball, the 1938 football season takes full charge of the sports scene this week.

Three weeks of preliminary firing, marked on the whole by surprising adherence to the form charts, simply have whetted the appetites of football fans for major tests to come. Thus far it has been largely batting practice but from now on sectional championship hopes will be on the line week after week.

This week's program lines up as follows:

East—Two undefeated New York State rivals, Cornell and Syracuse collide at Syracuse in the main domestic battle. Cornell, in triumphs over Colgate and Harvard, the latter 20-0, has shown great all-around strength. Syracuse routed Maryland, 53-0, last week but has not yet really been tested.

Unbeaten Teams Meet

Four more unbeaten arrays meet as Holy Cross, 19-to-6 victor over Manhattan tackles Carnegie Tech, and Dartmouth, 22-to-0 conqueror of Princeton on three long runs, engages Brown's vastly improved forces. Columbia, paced by Sid Luckman and Art Radvilas to a sensational 20-to-18 victory over Army, tangles with Colgate whose sturdy defense held Duke to a 7-to-0 count.

Penn, whose potent attack built around Francis Reagan and Jim Connell, crushed Yale 21 to 0, the Elis' first shut-out in 37 successive games, meets Princeton next. Harvard and Army square off at Cambridge. Yale may take its third straight beating in a game with Navy which rolled up a 33-to-0 score on Virginia.

The intersectional program is headed by the annual duel between untested Fordham and Purdue's boilermakers who surprised by holding Minnesota to a 7-to-0 decision. New York University, meanwhile, entertains North Carolina; Boston College plays Detroit; West Virginia, shocked by a 6-to-6 draw with Washington and Lee, faces Michigan State, and Villanova plays host to Centre College.

Intersectional Battle

Middle west—An intersectional battle between Pitt and Wisconsin and a perhaps crucial Big Ten match between Minnesota and Michigan share top billing. Pitt and Wisconsin both are unbeaten, the former routing Duquesne, 27 to 0, and Wisconsin rolling over Iowa, 31-13, last week. Michigan, under Fritz Crisler, seems to have come a long way, as a 45-to-7 decision over Chicago testifies, but the Wolverines probably will be underdogs against powerhouse Minnesota.

Ohio State, beaten 14 to 7 by Southern California's passes, digs in against formidable Northwestern which routed Drake, 33-0. Chicago and Iowa get together in another Big Ten Conference game.

Illinois, which surprised Indiana, 12-2, will attempt to halt Elmer Layden's Notre Dame outfit which had to overcome stout resistance before topping Georgia Tech 14 to 6. Indiana tackles Nebraska's Cornhuskers who dropped an all but unbelievable 8-to-7 decision to Iowa State's Cyclones.

Big Six interest will center on the meeting of Oklahoma, which halted Texas 13 to 0, and Kansas, and the clash at Columbia between Iowa State and Missouri, beaten 21 to 13 by Kansas State. The latter plays Friday night against Marquette whose 7-to-0 conquest of Southern Methodist was one of last week's prime upsets.

South: Here the pivotal clash is between undefeated Alabama and Tennessee. Alabama was unimpressive in a 14-to-0 setback of North Carolina State while Tennessee was winning a Southeastern Conference game from powerful Auburn 7 to 0. Mississippi, which engineered a major surprise in beating Louisiana State two weeks ago, will try for another against Vanderbilt, hard pressed to stop Kentucky, 14 to 7. Auburn and Mississippi State pair off in the only other Southeatern Conference game. Tulane's Green Wave which halted North Carolina, 17 to 14, now meets Rice, beaten 3-0 by Louisiana State on Guy Milnar's field goal from the 25-yard line in the closing minutes of play. Georgia Tech plays Duke.

With Duke and North Carolina engaged against non-conference rivals, the Southeastern Conference race is temporarily becalmed. Richmond, with one Conference triumph to its credit, may come a cropper against Virginia Military which held strong Clemson to a 7-to-7 draw. Wake Forest, which eked out a 20-to-19 decision over South Carolina, meets North Carolina State. Furman and Citadel, Davidson and South Carolina, are the other Conference pairings.

Texas Underdog

Southwest: Texas Christian, co-leader with Baylor, returns to Conference competition after routing Temple, 28 to 6. The Horned Frogs meet Texas A. and M., which held Santa Clara to a 7-to-0 score. Texas apparently has small hope against Arkansas which dropped a heart-breaking 9-to-6 verdict to Baylor when Bob Nelson, sophomore center, booted a field goal from the 19-yard line in the last 30 seconds of play. Baylor's non-conference foe is Centenary.

Far West: A full Pacific Coast Conference slate finds U. C. L. A., paced to a 13-to-0 upset triumph over Washington by Kenny Washington, arrayed against California's defending champions in the outstanding engagement. Oregon, the current leader with two victories and no defeats, draws as its rival Stanford which was a disappointment in barely winning 8 to 0, over Washington State. Southern California returns to its own base to play Washington State, already beaten in three Conference tests. Washington and Oregon State collide in the fourth Conference game.

Santa Clara, unbeaten far Western independent, eases off against Arizona.

Rocky Mountain: While the University of Colorado is playing George Washington in an intersectional battle, Brigham Young, current leader of the Big Seven, meets Utah, while Utah State, which ran up a 20-to-0 count on Colorado, stacks up against Denver.

Plenty of Football Thrills In Store for Fans This Week

With no breathing spell coming up this week end for local college elevens, coaches of the respective teams of Harvard, Tufts, Boston University, and Northeastern sounded the trumpet today for the beginning of another week of concentrated practice.

Next Saturday's gridiron calendar lists the coming of four formidable opponents to local fields. And for the second-straight week end, football fans will have the opportunity of sitting in on games which should offer many thrills.

Before moving on to Saturday's games, however, there is a very important contest scheduled for Fenway Park Wednesday. A powerful University of Detroit eleven is slated to meet Boston College in a game which will be the Eagles' first real test of the season. B. C. has played twice this year, but found the going easy against Canisius, 62 to 12, and Northeastern, 13 to 0.

Coach Gil Dobie has been grooming his squad for this holiday game for nearly 10 days and the Eagles will enter the fray not forgetting the 14-to-0 defeat this Detroit eleven handed to them last year on a muddy Fenway Park.

Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University has plenty of work cut out for him during the next two weeks after the showing of his team against a supposedly weak St. Lawrence eleven from Canton, N. Y.

Fortunately for the Terriers Jim MacDonald broke through from his end position in the final minutes of the last quarter to block a St. Lawrence punt that was recovered behind the New Yorkers' goal line by Irwin "Red" Kopecky for the winning touchdown. B. U. trailed until that point, 14 to 12. The Terriers are scheduled to meet Upsala from East Orange, N. J.

Tufts runs into its third-straight tartar on Saturday when Middlebury invades the Medford Oval. The Jumbos have received two sound thrashings in the past two weeks, going down to defeat, 35 to 0, before Colby and dropping their game last Saturday to Amherst, 34 to 7. As Coach Lew Manly predicted, Tufts took to the air most of the afternoon and looked fairly formidable in this department of the game. It was by a beautifully executed pass that the Jumbos scored their lone touchdown. On the ground, however, Tufts just couldn't get rolling as the Amherst line proved too much of a barrier.

A burly Lowell Textile team will be Northeastern's foe next week end and from all reports the Huskies can expect a hard battle. The Textile eleven has been hitting on all cylinders this year, having a first game victory over New Hampshire State, 20 to 0. Coach Jimmy Dunn is not at all optimistic over his team's chance of beating Lowell due to the poor exhibition of blocking his boys showed against Bates on Saturday. The Huskies won the ball game, 6 to 0 in the last quarter, through the individual efforts of Capt. Jim Connolly.

Yankees and Cubs Slice Record Melon For Four-Game Set

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—While it does not entirely make up for losing the World Series in four straight games, the Chicago Cubs had some consolation today in knowing they would collect $4,674.87 apiece for taking a beating.

The four games of the World Series produced a total "gate" of $851,166 from 200,833 paying customers. Of this, $434,094.66 went into the players' pool to be split up among the World Series rivals and the other first division clubs of the two leagues.

The total was a record for a series decided in four games, although in a six-game series, drawing larger crowds to the first four games from which the players' "cut" comes, the Yankees and Giants cut up a $460,002.66 melon in 1936.

The shares of the two clubs also were records for four-game affairs, in which interest generally becomes less as they turn out to be lopsided. They split up 70 per cent of the pool on a 60-40 basis.

The Yanks, who gave out $3,500 in cash gifts and split the remainder into 30¾ shares, will get $5,815.28 apiece, while the Cubs will draw down $4,674.87 on each of 25 full shares. The all-time records are $6,544 collected by the Detroit Tigers in 1935, when they beat the Cubs, and $4,656.40 which the Giants got for losing to the Yanks in 1936.

The cuts of the various other clubs are $32,557.10 each to the second-place Boston Red Sox and Pittsburgh Pirates; $21,704.73 to the third-place Cleveland Indians and New York Giants, and $10,852.37 which the Detroit Tigers and Cincinnati Reds get for finishing fourth.

Mary Cootes-Shields Win Mixed Doubles

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 10 (AP)—Mary Cootes, of Alexandria, paired with Frank X. Shields yesterday to win the mixed doubles championship of the Hot Springs invitation tennis tournament.

They defeated Margot Lee, Washington, and J. Gilbert Hall, singles titleholder, New York, by 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. The victory gave the Alexandria player a clean sweep of all the events she entered, also winning the singles crown and paired with Margot Lee to win the women's doubles.

Horace Orser, Pettysburg, Ohio, and Percy L. Kynaston, Brooklyn, triumphed in the men's doubles, over Shields and G. Huntington Hartford, New York, by 6—3, 10—8.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees overpowered New York Giants, 4-2, with extra base hits to win World Series, 4 games to 1.

Three Years Ago

Jimmy Wilson signed to manage Phillies for 1936 season.

Five Years Ago

Carl Hubbell rated most valuable player of National League for 1933 by Baseball Writers' Association Committee.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Now that the series is over and a little newspaper space is available, the Dodgers may announce the signing of Leo Durocher as manager any hour. . . . One of the stories going around Series headquarters is that Babe Ruth eliminated himself by having a club-house fist fight with Durocher just before the season ended. . . . Without meaning to take any credit away from the Yankees, the consensus here is the Cubs beat themselves by playing Bush League baseball. . . . Joe McCarthy now has won eight series games in a row from his old boss, Phil K. Wrigley.

* * *

Larry French, the Cub southpaw, soon will start a vaudeville tour giving Badminton exhibitions, with Dizzy Dean as commentator. . . . That ought to be rich. . . . All Joe McCarthy hated about it was that it had to be Gabby Hartnett. . . . Gabby used to catch for Joe at Chicago and the Yank boss loves and admires the big fellow, just like every one else. . . . A delegation of American League Club owners may call on Colonel Ruppert soon and ask that he break up the Yankees for the good of baseball. . . . They may have something there, at that.

* * *

Doc Sutherland out at Pitt probably has the best first football team in the country . . . Still he's hollering because he hasn't got two . . . Those coaches! . . . Illinois beating Indiana was what you would call a real upset . . . Boys, were the wolves howling under the historic elms of the Yale campus Saturday night . . . As we told you all last summer, a good team to keep your eye on is this Wisconsin outfit.

* * *

The Sons of Italy football team of Bridgeport, Conn., not only is coached by an Irishman, but all the players are either Greeks, French or Hebrews . . . In other words, there isn't an Italian in a carload . . . Auburn is stressing football to the extent that the coaching staff is routed out of bed for daily meetings at 8 a. m.

* * *

Joe Gordon's younger brother, Jack, is making a name for himself as a shortstop out at U. of Oregon and since Howard Hopson, Oregon's baseball coach, looks out for the Yanks in that territory, you can look for young Jack to be stepping into Frankie Crosetti's shoes one of these fine days—but not for a long time, we all hope . . . This was a flat series and everyone is glad it is over, including the Cubs.

National Professional Football League

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.
Chicago Bears	3	0	1	53	33
Detroit	2	0	1	50	35
Green Bay	3	0	2	85	65
Cleveland	2	0	3	71	94
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	4	49	87

Eastern Division

Washington	2	1	1	86	62
Brooklyn	2	1	1	49	40
New York	2	0	2	47	48
Philadelphia	2	0	2	70	71
Pittsburgh	2	0	4	65	100

Results Oct. 9

Detroit 17, Green Bay 7.
New York 10, Washington 7.
Brooklyn 17, Pittsburgh 7.
Cleveland 14, Chicago Bears 7.

This Week's Schedule

Sunday—Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Chicago Bears at Chicago Cardinals.
Brooklyn vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee.

Ruffing Humbles Chicago Batters in Series Sweep

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Red" Ruffing, the Yankee ace, was leaning against the batting cage. His teammates were pounding Wes Ferrell's practice pitches into the bleachers in rapid succession. Red seemed unconcerned with the tense situation, least of all by the realization that his second World Series start on the mound was coming in about 35 minutes. What did he think about these National League hitters?

"Don't think much of them," mumbled Ruffing, resting his big chin on one of the iron uprights. "In our league a pitcher doesn't get any breathing spells. I don't care who he's working against.

American Has Hitters

"Every team in the league, even the Athletics, has a bunch of good hitters. And when you're working against the Red Sox, Cleveland Indians or Tigers, you have to keep pouring that ball in there, and be ready to 'duck.'

"Pitching against these Cubs," Red continued, picking out a bat for his turn at the plate, "a fellow gets a chance to ease up in spots. Last year, and in 1936, when we were playing the Giants, it was the same way. From what I've seen of National League teams in the World Series games, I'm convinced that it's much harder to pitch in the American League."

Big Red's comment, voiced almost three hours before the Yankees finished their clean sweep of the Chicago Cubs at Yankee Stadium yesterday, carries the sentiment of the entire baseball fraternity. The American League, as represented by the Yankees, easily outclasses the older circuit in poise, power and pitching. For the first time in history, baseball presents a club with three world championships in succession—all under the management of Joe McCarthy.

Challenge 1927 Team

The series, concluded yesterday before 59,847 amazed spectators, strengthens the claim that the 1938 Yankees have something on the Miller Huggins team of 1927. Which means that the current gang may be the greatest club ever assembled.

Even before the series, it was conceded by those who back the '27 outfit that it had no catcher to match Bill Dickey. The lanky backstop and young Joe Gordon led their team at bat in the four games with an even .400 average. But now the argument waxes warmer because several other Yankees—including Gordon—played so well against the Cubs.

Gordon jumped around the infield and swung his bludgeon as if the World Series was an old, old story, instead of a new experience. Then there was Frankie Crosetti. The boys in the Big City are today calling him the outstanding shortstop in Yankee history, not excluding Roger Peckinpaugh and Everett Scott.

Keystone Combination

This keystone combination of Crosetti and Gordon was brilliant in the Yankee sweep. It overshadowed, perhaps, the celebrated power of Yankee bats. There have been more outstanding shortstops and second basemen in World Series play, chiefly because all championship clubs are strong down through the center. But no pair ever dominated a series in all-around fashion quite so completely as did Frankie and Joe.

Defensively, the Pacific coast pair was superb. They took Yankee pitchers out of holes with four double plays. They handled the ball around the middle bag like a magician would handle an egg. Crosetti tied Gordon for a leadership by driving in six runs. Frank had two doubles, a triple and homer. Joe matched this record, minus the triple.

The series proved the Yankees a greater defensive unit than a majority gave them credit for being. When Joe McCarthy's attack slowed down, his defense upheld the tradition. The champs backed up plays in lightning style, and rarely were caught out of position. Six fielding errors were charged against them, but the final score of four straight tells how much damage they did.

Four for McCarthy

McCarthy now has won four world titles with these Yankees, two each from the Cubs and Giants. Leading the Cubs in 1929 against the Athletics, Joe dropped the series in five games. However, his record of four won and only one lost gives him the highest winning percentage among managers.

Not a great deal can be written in favor of the Cubs. They simply were outclassed. Even the hustle and fire that was apparent in the closing days of the National League race disappeared when the Yankees walked into Wrigley Field. The Yanks, themselves, commented on the lack of fight in Hartnett's forces. The National titleholders choked up at the start, a common fault of Yankee opponents in World Series play.

* * *

Ruffing is the "pitcher of the year." He won 21 during the regular campaign and two in the classic.

* * *

The Cubs made 17 hits in 18 innings facing Ruffing, but scored only four runs.

* * *

Stanley Hack and Joe Marty were the unsung heroes of the Cubs. Stan made eight hits, a high for the series. His average was .471. Joe batted an even .500 with six hits in 12 tries.

* * *

Carl Reynolds went up 12 times without connecting, and Hartnett had only one out of 11.

Official Box Score

THIRD GAME

Yankees

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rolfe, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Henrich, rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	4	1	1	1	4	1	0
Dickey, c	3	1	1	4	12	0	0
Selkirk, lf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Gordon, 2b	4	1	2	5	2	3	1
Pearson, p	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Totals	31	5	7	13	27	5	2

Cubs

Hack, 3b	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Herman, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Cavarretta, rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Marty, cf	4	1	3	3	3	0	0
Reynolds, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartnett, c	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Collins, 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Jurges, ss	3	0	0	0	5	3	0
†Lazzeri	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bryant, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Galan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
French, p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
§O'Dea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	5	9	24	7	1

*Batted for Russell in ninth. †Batted for Jurges in ninth. ‡Batted for French in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	*4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Yankees	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	x	5
Cubs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Runs batted in—Marty 2, Gordon 3, Rolfe, Dickey, Two-base hit—Hack. Home runs—Gordon, Marty, Dickey. Earned runs—Chicago 1, New York 5. Left on base—Chicago 7, New York 8. Base on balls—By Pearson 2 (Hack, Herman); by Bryant 5 (Di Maggio, Dickey, Crosetti, 2, Selkirk); by Russell (Pearson). Struck out—By Pearson 9 (Reynolds 2, Hartnett, Collins, Jurges, Herman 2, Bryant, Hack); by Bryant 3 (Crosetti, Selkirk, Gordon). Pitching summary—Off Bryant, 4 runs, 6 hits in 5 innings; off Russell, 0 runs, 0 hits in ⅔ inning; off French, 1 run, 1 hit in 2 innings. Losing pitcher—Bryant. Time—1h. 57m. Umpires— Sears (N. L.) at plate; Hubbard (A. L.) first; Moran (N. L.) second; Kolls (A. L.) third.

FOURTH GAME

Yankees

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	5	0	2	5	6	1	0
Rolfe, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Henrich, rf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	4	1	1	1	5	2	0
Dickey, c	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Hoag, lf	4	2	2	3	1	0	0
Gordon, 2b	3	2	1	4	2	3	0
Ruffing, p	3	1	1	1	2	3	0
Totals	36	8	11	18	27	10	1

Cubs

Hack, 3b	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
Herman, 2b	5	0	1	1	1	3	0
Cavarretta, rf	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Marty, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Demaree, lf	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
O'Dea, c	3	1	0	0	5	0	0
Collins, 1b	3	1	0	0	10	0	0
Jurges, ss	4	0	2	2	1	0	1
Lee, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Galan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Root, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Lazzeri	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Page, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
French, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carleton, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dean, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Reynolds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	8	13	24	4	1

*Batted for Lee in fourth. †Batted for Root in seventh. ‡Batted for Dean in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Yankees	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	x	8
Cubs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3

Runs batted in—Ruffing, Crosetti 4, Henrich, O'Dea 2, Hoag. Two-base hits—Jurges, Cavarretta Hoag, Crosetti. Three-base hit—Crosetti. Home runs—Henrich, O'Dea. Stolen bases—Rolfe, Gordon. Earned runs—Chicago 2, New York 5. Left on base—Chicago 8, New York 6. Base on balls—Ruffing 2 (Demaree, O'Dea), Carleton 2 (Gordon, Ruffing). Struck out—by Ruffing 6 (Marty 2, Lee, Collins, Lazzeri Galan), by Lee 2 (Crosetti, Di Maggio), by Root (Rolfe). Pitching summary—off Lee, 3 runs, 4 hits in 3 innings; off Root, 1 run, 3 hits in 3 innings; off Page, 2 runs 2 hits in 1 1-3 innings; off French, no runs, no hits in 1-3 inning; off Carleton, 2 runs, 1 hit in no inning; off Dean, 3 runs, 1 hit in 1-3 inning. Wild pitches—Carleton 2. Losing pitcher—Lee. Time—2h. 11m. Umpires, Hubbard (A. L.) at the plate; Moran (N. L.) at first base; Kolls (A. L.), second base; Sears (N. L.), third base.

World Series Facts

By the Associated Press

Final Standing

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Saturday's sales 1,113,130
1938 volume to date 212,382,453
1937 volume to date 308,575,223

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Some Utilities Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—With the exception of utilities, the stock market went into reverse today for the first time in 10 consecutive sessions.

Profit taking, insistent enough at the start to put the ticker tape behind for a short time, dented the strong steels, motors and specialties of the past week. Declines generally were limited to fractions, however, and the pace slowed appreciably near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,600,000 shares.

Better action of the power and light stocks, lagging lately when industrials and rails were chalking up new highs for a year, was attributed partly to speculative nibbling on the theory this group was "behind the market." Several low-priced issues were heavily traded on the upside.

Coppers lacked vigor notwithstanding the domestic price of the metal was given another boost. In addition the international copper cartel at London increased the production allowance of its members to 105 per cent of normal capacity from 95 per cent.

Motors were among the early sliders although the sales outlook was believed favorable for new cars and 15,000 workers, out over a Chrysler dispute on a 32-hour week, returned to their jobs.

A constructive factor was seen in Federal Reserve board figures indicating a "sharp rise" in industrial production recently, the best in several months.

Bonds Advance

A well-balanced demand for railroad securities enabled the bond market to present a generally higher appearance today despite backward tendencies in some industrials and utilities.

At the beginning of the final hour prices of the more active issues were close to the day's best and from 1 to 2 points ahead of Saturday's final. Included were Nickel Plate 5½s, Alleghany 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Frisco 4½s, Western Union 5s and Cuba Northern Railway 5½s. Santa Fe adjustment 5s improved 5 points and New Orleans & Great Northern 5s gained 10, both on light demand.

Foreign dollar bonds were generally higher. Uruguay 4½s advanced more than 3 points and Milan 6½s got up about 1.

U. S. Governments were 1-32d of a point lower to 6-32d higher, with advances in the majority.

Denver Road Objects To ICC Examiner's Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company objected to an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner's report on the proposed reorganization of the line, contending it would create "an impracticable and unworkable capital structure."

The examiner had recommended that the common and preferred stockholders have no voice in the reorganization. The railroad objected to this procedure.

Four New York banks which have a financial interest in the railroad also filed exceptions to the examiner's report. They are the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, and City Bank Farmers Trust Company.

The commission granted civic organizations in three cities the right today to intervene. They are the Alamosa, Colo., Leadville, Colo., and Grand Junction, Colo., Chambers of Commerce. They requested that the interests of the Missouri Pacific and the Western Pacific be retained in the reorganized Denver & Rio Grande Western.

Youngstown Sheet Wins U. S. Income Tax Suit

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Stipulations filed with the Board of Tax Appeals ended 11 years of litigation between the Government and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, over an income tax claim of $1,168,878.

The Internal Revenue Bureau claimed the taxes were owed by the Newport Mining Company of Milwaukee, Wis., for 1918 and 1919 and sought to collect from Youngstown Sheet & Tube as transferee.

The board filed a decision freeing the Youngstown company of liability and entered an order requiring the Newport company, successor to Newport Mining, to pay $477,972. Attorneys for the Newport company agreed to the settlement.

Subsequent to 1919, Newport Mining was dissolved and its assets divided between the Newport company and the Steel & Tube Corporation of America. The latter concern was absorbed by Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

Lumber Output Lower During October 1 Week

WASHINGTON, Oct, 10 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported lumber production for the week ending Oct. 1 totaled 217,609,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined, compared with 238,617,000 feet the previous week.

Shipments totaled 209,957,000 feet, compared with 225,773,000, and new orders booked aggregated 205,647,000 feet, compared with 202,045,000.

Acquires Composite Materials Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Robert Mitchell, President of Brown Rubber Company of Lafayette, Indiana, has announced the acquisition of controlling interest in the Composite Materials Corporation of Detroit, Michigan. This corporation manufactures a patented rubber-based, sound deadening material which is sprayed on the interior metal panels of automobiles. Three leading automobile manufacturers have approved this product. The corporation has leased a plant from the Carborundum Company in Detroit, Michigan, for the manufacture of its product.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	56	55½	56	+1
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ½
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	17	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	22¼	21¼	22½	Oct 6
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.60)	2	27½	27½	27½	Oct 6
67	40	Air Reduction (1a)	19	67¼	65⅝	66	—1
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 3
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.80a)	18	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	11	11	11	Oct 8
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	19	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ¾
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	11	10¾	11	Oct 8
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	4	13	11¾	12½	Oct 8
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	18	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
192	124	Allied Chem & D (8)	6	193	191½	192	
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	13	13	13	
12	4⅝	Allied Stores	170	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	66	66	+ ⅛
54½	34⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½e)	43	53⅝	53	53	— ⅝
19⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	9	18⅜	17⅜	18	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	31	3	3	3	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	21	21	21	+ ⅜
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	5	71	69	69¼	—1¾
28¼	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	6	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
23⅛	10	Am Bk Note (.30e)	2	21½	20⅞	21	— ⅝
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	2	11½	11	11	Oct 6
42⅛	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	5	41⅛	41	41½	+ ½
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	103⅞	102¾	103½	— ¼
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	170	172	Oct 7
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	28	30⅝	29½	30	— ¼
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	3	50⅛	50	50⅛	— ⅛
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	19	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110½	Oct 4
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	118	117	117	+1
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14⅜	9	Am Coml Alcohol	15	13⅞	13½	13½	
16⅜	8¾	Am Crystal Sugar	21	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	47	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
28¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	20	23⅛	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	17	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	15	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28	12	Am Hide & L pf	3	29	28	28	
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	44	43½	43½	— ½
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
20¼	13⅜	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
8¾	4⅛	Am International	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	32	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	68½	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	7	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
39	23	Am Metal (½e)	31	39⅜	39	39	
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	109	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ¼
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	9	34¼	36	37¼	+2¼
37⅜	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	21	31¾	30⅜	31¾	+1¾
18¼	9	Am Rad & St S	206	18⅜	17⅞	18	
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	47	20½	19⅝	19⅞	
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	68¼	67½	67½	+ ½
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	4	17¼	17	17	— ¼
20⅜	7⅛	Am Seating	8	20	20	20	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	65	54⅜	53	53⅜	— ⅜
194½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	130½	130	130½	
59⅜	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	58½	58½	58½	Oct 7
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	108	33¾	32¾	33½	+1⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 6
16½	12	Am Stove (.20e)	8	18⅜	16¾	18⅜	+1⅞
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	10	27½	26¾	26⅞	+ ¾
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	105½	105½	105½	— ⅞
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	148	147¼	147⅞	+ ⅞
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	5	86	86	86	
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	15	89½	89	89½	+1⅛
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	Oct 8
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	11	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
13½	6	Am Water Works	162	11¾	10⅞	11½	+ ½
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Oct 6
7⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	39	38½	38½	— ¾
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 3
38⅞	21	Anaconda	271	39	38⅛	38⅝	
51½	29	Anacon W & C	3	51	51	51	
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	13	20½	19¾	20¼	
19	10	Andes Copper	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¾
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 6
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	29	29	29	Oct 6
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 7
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	47	6¼	6	6⅛	
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	5	47	46½	46½	—1
11	2½	Arnold Const (½e)	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	3	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 7
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	27	11½	11	11	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	68	66	66	Oct 6
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36⅛	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Oct 1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	27	40¼	39½	39½	—1
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	62	60½	60¾	Oct 8
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	2	26	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Atl G & W Indies	2	7½	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	3	12	11¾	12	+ ¾
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
109¾	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Oct 7
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	3	8	7⅞	8	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Oct 8
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	58	58	58	Oct 5
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	6	7½	7½	7½	Oct 7
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	11	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 7
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	21	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	4	11½	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	55	8⅞	8½	8¾	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	21	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	8	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 8
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	44	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
17⅛	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	9	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Belding-Hem (½e)	12	83⅝	81¾	83⅝	Oct 6
9	5¾	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	22	22¼	21½	21¾	— ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
53	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	8	53	52½	52½	+1½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	65	64	62½	62½	—1⅝
17	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	18	17⅜	17	17	
105	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	6	29	28½	28½	+ ½
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
19¼	10⅞	Blaw-Knox	9	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¾
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	16	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	8	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ¾
14¼	6	Bond Stores	7	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	33	35½	34⅞	35	— ⅛
2	1	Boston & Maine	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 7
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	26	26	26	
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	36	12⅜	12	12¼	
37⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	37	36⅜	35¾	35½	— ¾
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	39½	39½	39½	Oct 8
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Oct 7
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	9	8½	9	Oct 8
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	11¼	11	11	
37	16⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	31⅝	31¼	31⅛	—2⅜
21¼	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	126	21¼	18⅞	21⅛	+2⅜
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	Oct 8
11¼	5½	Brunswk Balke (½e)	4	11¼	10¾	11	
12⅞	8⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	48	12¾	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	17	6¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	8	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	6	35½	34⅞	35	
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	31	15¼	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	17	19⅜	19	19	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 8
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	+ ½
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	4¼	4¼	4½	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	12	13½	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	18½	18	18	— ½
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	12	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	58	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
9½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	7	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
21⅝	12¾	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	19	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	5	Canadian Pacific	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (½e)	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 7
18¾	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
107½	62⅛	Case (J I) Co (5e)	5	95½	94½	95	—2½
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	9	54½	53½	54⅝	+1¼
106⅜	100½	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	Oct 5
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	98	24¼	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87½	87	87	Sep 27
28¾	12½	Celotex Corp	21	28⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	18	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	5	10½	10	10¼	Oct 8
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
62⅞	36¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	32	52⅝	52	52¼	— ⅝
12⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	31	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	
30⅝	18	Champ Paper & F	1	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Oct 8
38½	21	Ches & Ohio (2e)	52	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Oct 6
48⅛	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	1	42¾	42¼	42½	—1
1¼	⅛	Chi & N Ill	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
4	1½	Chi & N Ill pf	4	3	3	3	
1½	⅝	Chi & N West	9	1½	1	1	
2¾	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	3	½	½	½	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	4	4	4	
12⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	12¾	12¼	12¾	Oct 7
1½	⅝	Chi Mil St P & P	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
17½	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	9	17	16⅜	16⅝	
37	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	2	35⅝	35	35⅝	
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Oct 8
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	3	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 7
19½	13	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	2	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	6	9¾	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	114	80¼	78¾	79⅛	—1⅜
13½	8¼	City Ice&Fuel (1.10e)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
8½	3⅞	City Stores	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	25	25	25	—1¼
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
47½	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	36	48	47½	48	+ ¾
35¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	12	23¾	22	22	—1
143¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅝e)	2	133	132	133	+1
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	Oct 4
14¼	7¼	Colgate Palm P (½a)	37	14¼	13⅝	13¾	— ⅜
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅝
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	8	35¾	35	35¼	—1¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Oct 8
9⅝	8½	Col Gas & El	202	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	76	75	75	—1
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	9	15¼	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	29	29	29	Sep 28
98½	83¾	Colum Carbon (4)	6	96	95	96	Oct 7
54	33	Comi Credit (4)	25	55	54½	54½	+ ¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Oct 8
58	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	36	59	58	59	+1
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 7
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	32	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	318	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	16	42¾	40½	41⅞	+1¼
28	22½	Comwith Ed (1.60)	86	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
8½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	8	8	8	Oct 5
28⅜	15	Congoleum-Nairn	15	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅛
19½	10½	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 8
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	9	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	190	30	29½	29¾	+ ¼
102¾	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	9	102¼	101⅞	102¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 7
8⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (⅝k)	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Cons Laundries	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	80	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4	4	4	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	15	13½	15	Oct 3
89½	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	9	87½	87½	87½	Oct 7
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	19	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	17	21⅜	20½	21	— ⅜
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	8	2	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	85	85	85	—1
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	13	45⅛	44⅛	45	— ½
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Oct 5
11¾	6	Cont Diam Fibre	1	10¾	10	10¼	Oct 8
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	35¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	13	1⅝	1½	1½	
35⅜	21¼	Cont Oil (¾e)	39	28⅜	27⅛	28	— ⅜
19½	10	Cont Steel	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
70⅜	53	Corn Products (3)	6	70⅝	70	70½	— ⅛
170½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Oct 6
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	11	4¾	4¼	4⅜	
42½	19	Crane Co	96	42¼	40	40½	—1⅝
115	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	7	115½	114½	114½	Oct 8
26⅜	21⅝	Cream of Wheat (2)	3	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛

Commerce and Finance •

Steel Production Touches Highest Point Since October, 1937

• Business and Industry

U. S. to Contest German Drive For Trade of Balkans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Adolf Hitler's economic drive into Central and Southeastern Europe will run into an effort by the United States to retain her $170,000,000 stake in the commerce of that region.

Officials here are working out an American defense against Hitler's commercial legions. His absorption of the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia is just the beginning, they are understood to believe, of a gigantic German trade offensive in Central Europe and the Balkans.

Germany Expanding Influence

The German Minister of Economics, Walther Funk, is now touring the Balkans. He has just concluded a commercial agreement with Jugoslavia considerably extending the present one under which 30 per cent of Jugoslavia's total trade is with Germany. He has gone on to other Balkan countries, and to Ankara, Turkey, where a Turkish-German trade agreement was concluded Friday.

Experts here say that a determined effort to retain trade must be made not only by this country but also by Britain and France to prevent the whole Balkans from becoming a commercial appanage of Berlin.

They are apprehensive that the German dream of the Drang nach Osten—drive toward the East—is developing into a reality commercially.

The experts say they expect Germany to obtain considerable control over the commercial life of Czechoslovakia. Acquisition of the Sudetenland will strengthen Germany in her foreign trade with Poland and Hungary. It will give her new products to sell the other nations of Central Europe.

The nations to which United States experts are turning their attention are Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria and Albania. Imports of those countries from the United States in the first eight months of 1938 amounted to $61,935,000. At the same rate, they should total about $93,000,000 for the whole of 1938.

Exports to the United States in the same period of eight months amounted to $50,597,000, and for the year will probably amount to $76,000,000. This is a total trade of about $170,000,000.

American Negotiators Busy

The largest trader is Czechoslovakia, after which come Poland, Turkey and Greece. The United States will have to revise its present trade agreement with Czechoslovakia because of the changed outlines of that state. American negotiators are now in Ankara, Turkey, and have been there for several months, negotiating a trade agreement with Turkey. Germany has already complicated these discussions by her growing barter and blocked mark trade arrangements with Turkey.

American officials have undertaken exploratory conversations looking toward trade treaties with some of the other countries involved, and American commercial attachés are expected to receive instructions to do all they can to promote trade with the region.

Germany's economic advance into the Balkans has been one of the outstanding business developments of the last few years.

United States trade with the Balkans and Central Europe is in most cases only a fraction of Germany's.

Nevertheless, experts say that the fractions, added together, are worth a contest.

The American products likely to be affected by Germany's continued economic advance in Central and Southeastern Europe are automotive vehicles, oil well machinery (particularly for Rumania), office and business machines, telephone and radio equipment, motion pictures, lubricants, construction machinery, electrical appliances, tires and tubes and scrap rubber.

Wide Co-operation Seen

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Turkish-German trade agreement involving German credits of 150,000,000 marks about ($60,000,000), which was concluded yesterday, is understood to include a wide range of economic co-operation.

The agreement, it was said, is based chiefly upon the agreement of German industry to erect new factories for heavy chemicals and synthetic gasoline, the construction of railroads in Eastern Anatolia toward the Iran and Iraq borders, installation of plants for manufacture of munitions, and various war materials and the supplying of seaplanes.

U. S. Standards to Be Pushed in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The board of directors of the American Standards Association has taken favorable action on a proposal that a permanent staff representative be stationed in Buenos Aires to promote American standards and other standards now in use by American industry.

The decision was based largely on the recommendations of a group of manufacturing concerns, trade associations and technical societies that met in June to discuss the need of a better knowledge of American industrial standards in South America.

The action taken by the board is contingent upon the guarantee of sufficient funds to support the work by the concerns interested in the project, it was explained. A committee was appointed to draw up a tentative budget and to determine definitely whether and from what sources financial support may be forthcoming. The committee comprises L. J. Briggs, director, National Bureau of Standards; C. L. Collens, president, Reliance Electric and Engineering Company; Howard Coonley, chairman of the board, Walworth Company, and R. E. Zimmerman, vice-president, United States Steel Corporation.

Relief Cost Rises 2½ P. C. in August

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Social Security Board estimated that public assistance to the needy cost about 2½ per cent more in August than in July.

It said preliminary reports indicated that costs incurred for this purpose by the Federal, state, and local governments totaled $259,100,000 during the month.

Theater Attendance Off Little Despite National Income Cut

While national income has declined 10 per cent, theater attendance in the first half of 1938 apparently showed only moderate shrinkage, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Admission tax collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue were off less than 2 per cent, indicating the public's unwillingness to give up its theater entertainment, despite reduced income.

"Under the stimuli of the $250,000 'Movie Quiz' contest, which began Sept. 1, and a rise in consumer income and general business activity, box-office receipts should show improvement during coming months," the analysis continued. "Film costs have been reduced recently, without loss of picture quality, with the result that producers' profit margins should be wider. Meanwhile, theater construction, which for the first seven months of 1938 was nearly 21 per cent under that of a year ago, should increase as theater owners become more confident over general business prospects.

"Certain elements of uncertainty prevail within the industry, however. The Federal Government's anti-trust suit, aimed to settle trade controversies and to divorce producer-exhibitor combinations, is particularly disturbing. Self-regulation plans and negotiations between the industry and the Government suggest an amicable settlement. Even should motion picture producers be obliged to liquidate their theater investments, stockholders presumably would receive their pro rata share through stock distribution.

"In the foreign field," the report said, "prospects are far from impressive. Italy's refusal to issue quota permits for the 1938 fourth quarter suggests denouncement of the Italian-U. S. film quota. Other countries desiring to foster home industry may follow suit."

Nation's Industrial Production Highest Since October, 1937

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Federal Reserve Board reports showed that September increases in textile and steel output had helped push the nation's industrial production to its highest monthly level since October, 1937.

In its monthly business summary, the board said industrial production had risen to about 90 per cent of the 1923-35 average.

Although the upswing was general, the report added, gains were most marked at cotton and woolen textile mills, in the rayon industry and in steel ingot production.

The latter, at a low level during the first half of 1938, advanced steadily from 26 per cent of capacity in mid-June, the board said, to 47 per cent at the end of last month.

Increases in residential construction, freight traffic and retail and wholesale trade added to the improvement.

New Investment Trust Is Formed

NEW YORK (AP)—Tri-Continental Corp. and its affiliate, Selected Industries, Inc., investment companies, announced plans for entering the field of origination, underwriting and distribution of securities.

Their activities in the investment banking field will be carried on through a new organization known as Union Securities Corp., with a subscribed capital of $5,000,000.

The companies, the announcement said, are following a precedent established by the larger British investment trusts. In this country most investment companies have limited the scope of their activities primarily to investment in securities originated and distributed by others.

May Modify Activities Of ICredit Association

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has agreed to confer with officials of the National Retail Credit Association on the advisability of modifying a decree regulating certain activities of the Association.

Attorneys for the organization already have told the Department that the decree, entered in the Eastern Federal District Court of Missouri in 1933, "stands as a cloud" upon activities of Association members. They denied that the Association violated any anti-trust statute by withholding credit information from non-members.

The present decree—filed after the Government charged the Association with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act—enjoined the organization from dividing territory exclusively among its membership and from discriminating against non-members in the sale of credit information.

July Silver Production Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of silver in August in all countries except Mexico amounted to 16,491,000 fine ounces, compared with 15,097,000 in July, according to figures prepared for the trade. This brought production for the first eight months of 1938 to 118,039,000 fine ounces, against 123,419,000 in the like period a year ago.

Wallace Is Still Firm for Subsidy To Cotton Farmer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace has reiterated, in a letter made public after the Federal Crop Reporting Board had forecast an unexpectedly large increase in this year's cotton crop, that new processing taxes should be enacted to finance subsidy payments to cotton growers.

His letter, addressed to Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith (D-S. C.) replied to demands of a group of Southern senators and representatives for an additional Federal subsidy of three cents a pound on this year's cotton or an increase in the rate of Fedcral loans on the crop.

Secretary Wallace reiterated that he preferred subsidy payments to increased loans, which he said would tend to block exports, pile up additional government cotton holdings and tend to bring about complete Government operation of the cotton handling, selling, and exporting industry.

Prefers Subsidy to Loans

Without committing himself to the additional three-cent subsidy demanded by the Southern Congressmen, he said:

"I believe most firmly that the cotton farmers' situation is such that they are going to need continuing help from the Federal Government in the form of payments to supplement their income."

Secretary Wallace wrote, as he has said on other occasions, that a tax should be levied on the processing or manufacture of cotton to finance these subsidy payments, so that they would not interfere with efforts to balance the Federal budget.

The first opportunity to enact the processing tax which he suggested will be at the next session of Congress, which begins in January.

Another way in which the Government may aid cotton farmers, Secretary Wallace said, is by helping them to obtain more cotton goods for their own use. He suggested some of the 7,000,000 bales of cotton now held by the Government as security for loans might be used in this undertaking.

Favors Aid to Farmers

In conclusion, he declared:

"I wish to emphasize that my own conviction, like that of yourself and the members of the group who met with you, is that practical steps should be taken by the Federal Government as promptly as possible to assure cotton farmers a fair share of the national income."

The crop board forecast a yield this year of 12,212,000 bales—an increase of 387,000 bales over its estimate made a month ago. Officials said this increase would further complicate the problem of cotton surpluses. Cotton markets reacted to the forecast, prices closing for the day 9 to 14 points lower on the New York Market.

Agriculture department officials said provision already has been made for payment of a subsidy of about 4.5 cents a pound on this year's crop. The three-cent payment asked by the Smith group would be in addition to that. The 4.5 cent payments will be made from the $500,000,000 soil conservation and $212,000,000 farm price adjustment funds voted by Congress at its last session.

Structural Steel Orders Up 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — New orders for fabricated structural steel booked during August were approximately 20 per cent better than the monthly average so far this calendar year, according to reports received by the American Institute of Steel Construction. The shipments of fabricated material just about averaged the monthly experience of the year so far.

New orders this August were estimated to total 102,539, in comparison with a total of 124,897 tons booked this same month last year.

Metal Industry Expects Active Fourth Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The metal-working industry is looking ahead with restrained optimism to the fourth quarter, according to American Machinist.

Machinery builders continue mainly dependent on export orders to keep factories operating well, but a steadily growing volume of business is coming from domestic sources, particularly from the federal government.

The War Department, for example, has recently allocated $15,000,000 to manufacturers for anti-aircraft guns and other ordnance equipment and will award $10,000,000 more in the next two to three weeks.

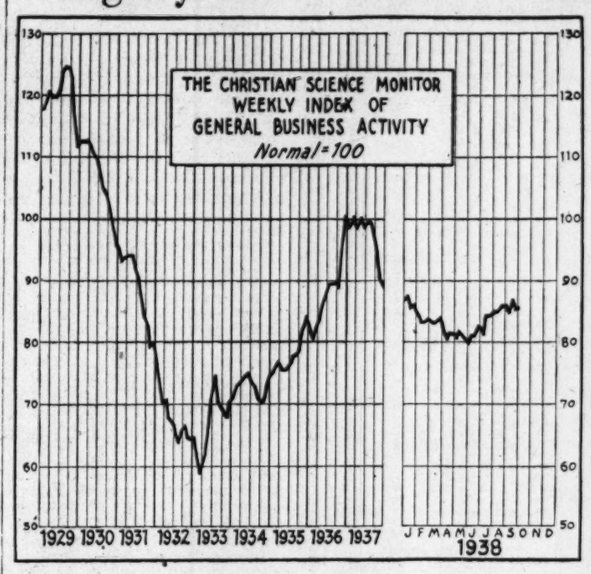
Automobile makers and parts companies are expanding output on 1939 models with the industry hopeful that retail car sales this quarter will be large. Railroad shops have taken back many employees recently to do repair work, but rail and other equipment buying by railroads is likely to be small.

Steel production, spurred by automotive releases, is expected to rise considerably above 50 per cent during the next month. Tractor demand is better. Sales of washing machines and ironers showed a sensational rise in August over July and the September volume is believed to have shown a further gain.

American Window Glass

PITTSBURGH—American Window Glass Co. is preparing to resume at its big Belle Vernon plant, having lighted the furnaces Thursday. This will give it 100 per cent operations for the first time in over a year. It has three plants here. Demand for window glass is increasing sharply, and production now is at a new peak on the recovery movement.

Monitor Business Index Rises Slightly Over Previous Week



The Christian Science Monitor Index showed a slight increase in general business during the week, rising from 85.7 on Sept. 24 to 85.9 (prel.) on Oct. 1. On Oct. 2, 1937, the index registered 95.8.

Carloadings showed a good gain for the week, power production declined and bank debits outside New York City rose slightly.

Steel production increased 1.5 points to 48.5 per cent, more than wiping out the preceding week's dip and touching a new high since October, 1937. Automobile production continues to rise and output for the week totaled 37,665 units, compared with 25,405 the week before and the highest in three months. The figure is well below last year, however.

Retail business was stimulated by favorable weather conditions and most regions showed more favorable comparisons with the previous week and last year.

New financing has shown a sharp increase, and there has been an increase in factory pay rolls. Bank loans also advanced. Wholesale commodity prices dropped 0.5 per cent and the decline brought the U. S. Department of Labor index of over 800 price series to 78.0 per cent of the 1926 average. Engineering construction awards increased 38 per cent over the previous week and 39 per cent over the like 1937 period.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 24 1938	Oct. 2 1937
Combined index	85.9	85.7	93.8
Bk debits outside NYC	82.9	82.4	91.4
Elec power production	90.8	91.4	99.6
Misc Carloadings	79.4	77.8	92.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last Wednesday, on rising volume and without pausing for breath, stock prices surged up through the ceiling of the summer's high level and decisively recorded new high prices for the year. At 12 noon Thursday the Dow-Jones' industrial average was at 150, almost five points above the 145 level which was repeatedly touched, but never penetrated, this summer.

The advance of the last fortnight has been one of the sharpest on record. It was nearly as sharp as that of last June. The rise has been even sharper than this would appear, for it all came in the eight trading days beginning with the moment when Hitler's note was handed to Prime Minister Chamberlain in the House of Commons at 10:28 Wednesday, the 27th of September. The rise has been about 15 per cent on the industrials, 20 per cent on the utilities, and 30 per cent on the rails.

The previous week's rise seems to have been due to relief at the signing of the Munich accord; last week's rise due to the turning of investors' attention back to the American business outlook. The Munich pact was sufficient to put prices back almost exactly where they were when the war scare first began; the domestic news was sufficient to put them above anything seen this year.

Chart Readers Skeptical

The technical patter that accompanied the rise was reminiscent of last June. There was the usual talk all the while of the need and probability of a preliminary "technical reaction," either before or after the old highs were penetrated. There was the usual show of increasing volume on the upside, shrinking volume whenever the boom lagged.

Chart-readers continued to scout the validity of the advance because it has not yet been "confirmed" by the rails, which, unlike the industrials, did not penetrate their summer highs until Saturday. This skepticism met the equally skeptical comment that the rails had certainly done well enough anyway with a percentage rise twice that of the industrials, and the further skeptical comment that those who waited in June for the rails to "confirm" the industrials missed about two-thirds of the total rise at that time.

On Thursday the market seemed to roll over and the technical reaction finger-shakers took heart. On Friday the market was led by little stocks like Loft, Radio, Standard Brands, and Hupp, which didn't look so good as it resembled "public participation," and except for the coppers, steels, and rubbers, the smile came off the market's face and the oil shares discouraged traders by sagging on rumors of an impending mid-Continent crude price cut. But the decline didn't get anywhere, and Saturday the rise was resumed.

Bonds have done even more spectacularly. Their rise the last fortnight has been almost vertical and it hasn't been due only to a thin market. Thursday's turnover on the Stock Exchange was the heaviest since July 20. Dow-Jones' index of second-grade rails virtually stood on edge; on one day it rose 2.23 to 53, largest single day's rise this year.

Reasons Behind Advance

Cynics say the rails are no good but they make beautiful speculative media. A further quirk to the involved Nickel Plate story, not reported earlier, was the mis-reporting by some of the papers of C. & O.'s announcement that it would not come to the aid of the 6 per cent notes "due Oct. 1." It was reported "to October 1." Some people got fooled because they thought C. & O. might help out after Oct. 1. Government issues were strong until Saturday and some made new 1938 highs. Prime rails and utilities did too.

The business news was good but perhaps not good enough in itself to explain the violence of the advance. That seems to have arisen from the fact that the market, absorbed in Europe's troubles, had ignored several weeks of good news and, turning back to them, tried to discount all in one week. Brightest spots were in the automobile industry and building, which will probably give theorists a cue to say this is a recovery in "consumers' goods."

Incipient labor trouble of the sort that traditionally accompanies business improvement seems the only possible obstacle in the way of sharply increased automobile output. Major engineering awards of $289,000,000 for September were reported as the best for that month since 1929, and last week's total was above 1937 for the twelfth successive week. Carloading figures turned out a shade disappointing but at that they put the seasonally adjusted indices to the best level since January.

Commodity Prices Strong

Commodity prices were most cheering. After the quick June run-up the averages have been moving sidewise. Now they have resumed the uptrend, and their rise was taken with particular cheer because it seemed largely due to spot buying, not futures speculation. Cooper was notched up to 10⅝ cents, lead is expected to be moved up again shortly, zinc statistics showed an 11,250-ton inventory reduction in September, and copper statistics due this week are expected to show a 10,000-ton inventory reduction on top of August's 25,000-ton drop.

Tin hit 45 cents for a new 1938 high, rubber did the same at 17 cents and hides at 16 cents, the turnover of hide futures on one day being an all-time record. Cotton continued its post-war-scare recovery, helped by rumors the next official crop estimate would show a cut. (It did the opposite. Gray goods sales in Worth Street on Thursday were the heaviest in several months, so textile activity may again resume the summer uptrend, abandoned a few weeks ago.

Apparently the gold that flowed here in September isn't going to flow out again for the present. International capitalists seem to think Munich was an armed truce, not a permanent peace. Sterling continues weak, but the franc is wobbling seriously and looks like another tumble soon. Gold came in during the week of September 30 to the tune of $204,000,000, driving excess reserves up again.

Banks Buying Bills

The Treasury continues to desterilize, but so far only to the extent of its recent gold takings. The only change in the money market in September, a tightening in rates for Treasury bills, is apparently responsible for the purchase of considerable amounts of bills by corporations. Perhaps they did it for profit, perhaps because the banks asked them to in order to save the banks the deposit insurance on their account, perhaps because the corporations want to avoid the anachronistic property tax in some states which applies to cash balances in banks.

One possible outcome of the Nickel Plate financial difficulties is that the road may refuse either to embrace 77 bankruptcy or to pay the principal on the unassented 6 per cent notes. It may thus compel holders, who now have about 2,300 of such notes, to sue the road separately for each note held. Judicious stalling might then enable the road to put off the day of reckoning until Congress meets and passes some new law to make possible voluntary railroad reorganizations forcing recalcitrant or stand-out minorities to accept the terms accepted by the majority.

Steel Operations Rise 1½ Points To 48½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations increased 1.5 points to 48.5 per cent, more than wiping out the preceding week's dip and touching a new high since October, 1937, according to the magazine Steel.

Leading the upturn were Youngstown, with a 6-point gain to 55 per cent, and Chicago, up 3 points to 44.5 per cent. Cleveland rose 2.5 points to 51 per cent and eastern Pennsylvania increased 1 point to 33 per cent.

Except for St. Louis, which reduced 3 points to 45.5 per cent, other districts were unchanged. These included Pittsburgh at 37 per cent, Wheeling at 54, Buffalo at 51, Birmingham at 57, New England at 65, Cincinnati at 43 and Detroit at 72. Several more blast furnaces were blown in the past week.

Improved Demand

"Betterment in demand has been reflected more in releases against old orders than in new business," says the survey, "except for some track material buying, as consumers continue to refrain from extensive forward coverage. With steel moving promptly into use and with stocking by mills now restricted, subsequent expansion in consumption will be reflected quickly in steelworks operations.

"Gains in automotive requirements are responsible for a large part of the recent upturn in steel shipments, although building work and miscellaneous users are providing substantial support. Operations of some farm equipment manufacturers are headed upward after a quiet summer, particularly in the tractor division, and will help to bolster steel demand this quarter.

"Auto assemblies last week totaled 37,665 units, compared with 25,045 the week before and the with a year ago, however, this was highest in three months. Compared a decrease of 34,293 units. General Motors' production rose from 8,725 to 17,330 last week, Chrysler from 8,800 to 10,900, Ford from 615 to 2,115 and all others from 7,265 to 7,320.

Rising Auto Output

"Fourth quarter motor car output is expected to total about 800,000 units. If realized, this would be the largest quarterly production of the year and would compare with 1,061,957 units the last three months of 1937 and 1,154,806 in the 1936 period. A more favorable comparison in steel needs is looked for, however, since a year ago inventories of the automotive industry, as well as other consumers, were substantially above current levels and were partly responsible for the unusually swift drop in steel orders and production," concludes the report.

Scrap prices show an irregular trend, but strength in eastern markets more than offset weakness at Chicago and raised the scrap composite 16 cents to $14.04. The scrap advance boosted the iron and steel composite 3 cents to $36.61, while the finished steel composite was unchanged at $57.20.

Monon Opposes Examiner's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway took exception to an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner's recommendation that capitalization upon reorganization be limited to $34,000,000. This capitalization is much too low and does not give proper consideration to past, present and prospective earnings, the Monon contended.

It was asserted that if an example set in the Chicago Great Western case is followed minimum capitalization for Monon would be $34,000,000 and maximum capitalization $61,800,000.

The examiner's recommendations were that the stock of the Monon be held without value and that sharp reductions be made in the bonds.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted six organizations the right to intervene in the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company (Monon) reorganization proceedings.

They are the Cincinnati, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce, the Louisiana Public Service Commission, the South Carolina Public Service Commission, the Alabama Public Service Commission, the Alabama State Docks Commission, and the Mobile, Alabama, Chamber of Commerce.

Petitions of the organizations expressed concern over the possibility of control of the Monon passing from the Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Pennsylvania Head Asks Strike-Bent Workers' Aid

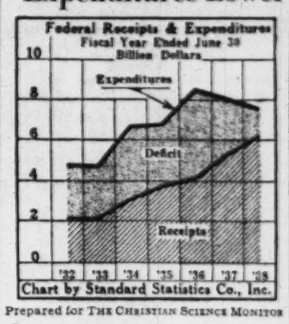
PHILADELPHIA — Pennsylvania Railroad employees who voted to join the country-wide railway strike have been asked to help the railroad regain lost business.

The plea was made by Martin W. Clement, President of the railroad, in an address before a recent meeting of the Mutual Beneficial Association of Pennsylvania Railroad Employees. Mr. Clement asserted that employees' assistance was needed in a business "which has suffered greatly in the last few years."

"There probably is no business in the world," he said, "which gives its employees the same opportunity of expression as the railroad business in America. Therefore, there is no body of employees that has a greater responsibility toward the welfare of their industry than those who have the right of expression.

"The message I would like you to take home to those you represent is that there never has been a time in the history of rail transportation when it needed the assistance of each and every individual employee more than it does right now."

U. S. Receipts Up; Expenditures Lower



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Federal receipts and expenditures are shown on the chart for the past seven years. The present outlook is for a sharp increase in expenditures in the current fiscal year.

Individuals Improve Short-Term Debt Status Since 1929

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The economic depression may have greatly increased the national debt, but it has the opposite effect upon Americans as individuals, according to a report by the committee on debt adjustment of the Twentieth Century Fund.

The committee declares its study revealed that individuals came out of the depression in a much stronger position in the national economic structure than before. Between 1929 and 1935, individual short term debts fell from $29,400,000,000 to $8,500,000,000, much of this being due to the decline in bank loans from $12,400,000,000 in 1929 to $6,300,000,000 in 1933, the report says.

All this has resulted, it adds, in a credit gain of $35,000,000,000 on the part of the individual American since 1929.

This does not mean, however, the committee states, that there are not large numbers of Americans still deeply in debt, while many others live just on the borderline of indebtedness.

"On the other hand," the report continues, "the small proportion of persons who were fairly secure financially seem to have made themselves more secure. The bulk of debts receivable are held by a relatively small number of people with large incomes, while it is probable that the persons whose debts substantially outweigh their receivables are much more numerous than persons in the contrary position."

Britain Is Reaping Big Grain Harvest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Reaping one of the heaviest grain harvests of recent years, Britain has turned the tables on the pessimists who declared that early drought and late frosts would prove disastrous.

A season which began badly turned out very well indeed for almost all grain farmers. Large increases are reported by the Ministry of Agriculture in wheat, barley, and oats.

The Ministry's newly published estimates for final yield show a total of more than 3,500,000 tons. Wheat, at 1,719,000 tons, shows an increase of 326,000 tons on last year's crop. Barley, at 727,000 tons, shows an increase of 51,000 tons. And oats, at 1,020,000 tons, an increase of 82,000 tons.

Part of the increase has been achieved by putting 200,000 additional acres under the three main crops this year.

Rail Pay Cut Seen Likely Cause Of Cuts by Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—L. E. Keller, research director for the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, told the President's fact finding board today that a million railroad workers are now handling more gross freight business than 2,000,000 handled 18 years ago.

Mr. Keller gave the board statistics showing that the pay of rail workers has dropped 38.6 per cent per freight-ton mile since 1920 while the cost to the public of shipping a ton of freight a mile has declined only 11.1 per cent.

Testimony by the Brotherhoods began the final week of the board's hearings, ordered by the President after the unions voted to strike rather than accept a 15 per cent pay cut. The carriers completed their testimony last week.

Mr. Keller asserted that the railroads had failed to give the public, in reduced freight rates, the savings they realized in wages. If this had been done, he said, business losses to trucks and other forms of transportation would have been reduced.

He testified that in the period since 1920 total wages received by rail workers dropped 46 per cent and the position of operating revenues used to pay wages dropped 20 per cent.

"The length of trains has increased by 26 per cent and the speed of trains has risen 53 per cent," Mr. Keller said. "But with longer, heavier and faster trains we have made railroading so efficient that a person is safer today in a railroad passenger car than in his own home.

"Operating expenses, including wages, have fallen 46.5 per cent, much more than the decline in railway operating revenues and the roads have been granted freight and passenger rate increases by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but still the railways just will not put away their crutch and tin cup."

Mr. Keller warned that if railway wages were reduced, a general wage cutting campaign might sweep industry.

Names Legal Aides To Wage-Hour Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—George A. McNulty of St. Louis has been appointed by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the wage-hour law, as associate general counsel. Mr. McNulty is now assistant general counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Andrews also named Rufus G. Poole, now associate solicitor of the Department of Labor, to the position of assistant general counsel.

Mr. McNulty has been a member of the legal staff of the SEC since 1935 and, with its permission, served from May through August, this year, as counsel to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee in the "Little Steel" hearings. Mr. Poole was assistant solicitor of the Interior Department from 1933 to 1938, when he went to the Labor Department, where he served as its representative in the preparation of wages and hours legislation.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Tax Status Big Political Issue In Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Whether industries are leaving Pennsylvania to hunt low-wage areas, or are fleeing from high taxes, is an issue upon which hangs many November votes in this State.

Republicans assert State taxes on a typical manufacturing corporation in Pennsylvania are the highest in the Union, and that scores of industries have fled from these taxes, taking with them more than $16,000,000 of annual pay rolls.

They say the tax and labor policies of Governor Earle are responsible and add:

Mass Migration

"If these policies continue, mass migration of industry will ensue. Hundreds of industrial concerns, with annual pay rolls running into tens of millions of dollars and capital investments of billions, are only waiting to see what the next few months will bring forth before moving into other States or closing their gates forever."

The Democrats counter that a study of all sections save Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, shows 107 businesses with 12,400 workers moved into the State during the 3½ years since Mr. Earle took over. They estimate 74 businesses with 4,600 jobs moved out of these areas.

The Democrats say, too, that textile mills leaving Pennsylvania during the last 3½ years moved South to find cheaper labor.

Pittsburgh, the Democrats continue, has shown big gains, particularly in the steel and glass businesses. They assert that manufacturing employment in Philadelphia picked up 6.5 per cent between December, 1934, and December, 1937, and pay rolls gained 46.6 per cent.

The Republicans pick out as an example a firm in Philadelphia with 500 workers and a million dollar annual pay roll. They say it paid $922.95 in taxes in 1934. For 1938, it figures to pay $38,700, which, the Republicans add, would be 41 times what it paid before Mr. Earle took over.

They also choose as an illustration what perhaps is the best-known publishing company in the East, one which they say paid $751,000 in taxes in 1936. The Republicans suggest that by moving across the Delaware River, just 10 minutes away from where the plant now stands in Philadelphia, the firm would have had to pay only $7,545 in taxes. They relate that one stockholder wrote to ask:

Location Question

"Can you give me the name and address of any common stockholder in your company who would rather have your publications printed in Philadelphia than to receive some dividends?"

The Republicans say that more than half of the 62 new industries which in 1937 went to Wilmington, Del., just a few miles from Philadelphia, came from the Quaker City.

Open invitations have come to Pennsylvania industry from New Jersey and Ohio, the Republicans add. One shirtmaker said 81 cities in 14 States invited him to move his plant. Nine of the 14 States were outside the South.

By speaker and pamphlet, the Republicans are taking this idea to the voters of the State. They assert that unemployment in Pennsylvania is 25 per cent higher than in the nation as a whole, that one of every 10 in the State is out of work, and that a movement of industries, resulting in stranded workers, is largely responsible.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 10, 1938

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Alles & Fisher	2	2	2	2
	Bird&Son, Inc	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
8.75	Bos & Albany	83	82	82	83
5.00	Bos Elevated	48	48	48	48
	Bos&Me pr pf	8	8	8	8
	Bos&Me at A pf	2	2	2	1¾
	Bos&Me st B pf	2	2	2	2
	Bos&Me st C pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
	Bos&Me st D pf	2	2	2	3
	Copper Range	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
3.75a	Ea G&F pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	28	27	28	30
	Eastern SS	3½	3½	3½	3¼
2.50	Fl Nat Stores	33¾	32¾	33¾	31¾
1.50a	Gen Cap	31¾	31¾	31¾	30¾
2.00a	Mergenthaler	27½	27½	27½	27
.50a	Narr Rac A	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6.25a	NE Tel & Tel	97½	5½	97	95¼
	Quincy Min	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
.60b	Shawmut Asso	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
	Sulliv Mach	11	11	11	11
3.10d	Torrington	24¾	24½	24¾	24½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	80	79½	79¾	79¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	42½	42½	42½	42½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1937, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1937 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937 in lieu of $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Knudsen Creamery Co $1.50 cum part Cl A com	37½c	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
Irregular				
Buckeye Pipe L	50c		Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Resumed				
Dayton Rub Co	50c		Oct. 27	Oct. 17
Stock				
Goldblatt Bros	*		Nov. 1	Oct. 17

*One share of common for each 60 shares held.

Regular				
Bay State Fishing Co 7% pf	70c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 28
Dayton Rub Co A	$1	S	Oct. 27	Oct. 17
Globe Knit Wks	25c		Oct. 10	Oct. 1
Hawaiian Pineapple	25c		Oct. 31	Oct. 21
Honker Elect chemical Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Internat Pulp Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	
Mich G&E 7% pf	87½c		Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Mich G&E 6% pf	75c		Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Rath Pack Co	75c		Nov. 1	Oct. 15
	$2.50	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15

Crude Oil Output

NEW YORK—Domestic crude oil production for week ended October 1 estimated by Oil & Gas Journal at 3,237,960 barrels daily, a decrease of 16,913 daily from preceding week.

Crude Rubber Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Crude rubber futures closed 11 lower to 2 higher. Sales No. 1 standard, 261 contracts.

Dec.	High	Low	Last
March	17.32	17.24	17.29
May	17.41	17.25	17.30
Smoked ribbed spot	17.47	17.30	17.36

n—Nominal.

Cocoa Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Cocoa futures closed 10-14 lower. Sales 4,650 tons.

	High	Low	Last
Dec.	4.93	4.94	4.94
March	5.09	5.00	5.00-5.01
May	5.19	5.10	5.10-12

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅜s '43-'40 June	105.18	105.18	105.18
5	3⅜s 43-'41 Mch	107.7	107.7	107.7
1	3⅜s '41	107.22	107.22	107.22
1	3⅜s 47-'43	110.6	110.6	110.6
3	3¼s '45-'43	109.28	109.28	109.28
9	3¼s '46-'44	110	110	110
5	4s '54-'44	114.18	114.18	114.18
5	2½s '45	108.4	106.2	106.4
3	3¾s '56-'46	113.17	113.17	113.17
5	3¼s '49-'46	109	109	109
1	2¾s '51-'48	105.10	105.10	105.10
7	2½s '52-'49	102.13	102.9	102.13
5	2¾s '54-'51	102.16	102.13	102.16
6	3s '55-'51	103.20	103.20	103.20
17	2⅞s '60-'55	107.00	107.00	107.00
50	2¾s '59-'56	104.15	104.12	104.14
65	2¾s '63-'58	103.9	103.9	103.9
		102.21	102.18	102.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

22	3s '47-'42	106.6	106.6	106.6
1	3s '49-'44	106.18	106.18	106.18

Home Owners' Loan

7	2¾s '49-'39	102.20	102.20	102.20
2	3s '52-'44	106.18	106.18	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Alleghany 5s '44	75	75	75
3	Alleghany 5s '49	63½	63	63½
28	Alleghany 5s '50 st	32¾	32	32½
2	Allis Chalm 4s '52	113	113	113
10	Am & For P 5s 2030	59⅜	58¾	59¾
1	Am Ice 5s '53	100½	100½	100½
1	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
6	AmT&T 5½s '43	113½	112⅞	113½
6	AmT&T 3¼s 66	104	103¾	104
5	AmT&T3½s '61	104½	104¼	104½
5	Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
3	Arm Del 4s '57	98⅝	98¾	98⅝
38	Arm Del 4s '55	99	98¾	99
1	AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95	93½	93½	93½
10	AT&SF ba 4s '95 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
10	AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
10	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102	102	102
1	AT&SF Sh L 4s '58	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	107	107	107
2	ACL cit 4s '52	66¾	66¾	66¾
3	AC Line 4½s '64	69	68¼	69
42	B&O rfg 6s '95	22½	21¾	22¼
4	B&O 1st 5s '48	49½	49¼	49½
23	B&O rfg 5s '95	22	21¼	21¾
25	Int Tel&T 5s '55	73	72¾	73
	B&O 5s '96 F	21	20⅝	20⅝
112	B&O cv 4½s 20002D	21¼	20½	21¼
	B&O cv 4½s '60	17¼	16½	17¼
5	B&O 4s '48	49	48⅝	48¾
2	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	46	46	46
13	B&O 5s SW '50	33¼	33	33
34	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105½	105⅝
15	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
33	Beth Stl 3½s '52	96	95½	95½
12	Boston&Me 5s '67	26	25	25½
5	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	24½	24½	24½
5	Boston&Me 5s '55	25¾	24¾	25⅛
13	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	66	64¾	66¾
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅛	105¾	105¾
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	78¾	78¼	78¼
3	Bkly U Gas 5½s '47 B	95⅛	95	95⅛
5	Bush Term 5s '55	46¾	46	46½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅞	115¾	115⅞
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¾	114⅜	114⅜
6	Can Nor 6½s '46	123	122¾	123
1	Can Pac 5s '44	110½	110½	110½
2	Can Pac 5s '54	98¾	98⅞	98¾
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	96¾	96¾	96¾
6	Can Pac 4s perp	82	81¾	81¾
2	Caro C&O 6s '52	102½	102⅜	102½
3	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90½	90	90
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5½	5½	5½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10	10	10
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	58	58	58
2	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	75¾	75½	75⅝
7	Certain-td 5½s '48	26⅜	26¾	26⅜
16	C&O 3½s '96 D	84⅝	84	84⅝
6	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94⅝	94½	94½
7	CB&Q gen 4s '58	95	95	95
10	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	97⅜	96⅞	96⅞
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16	15½	15½
7	Chi & Erie 5s '82	15	14½	14½
47	Chic Gt West 4s '59	83	83	83
34	CMSP&Pasc 5s '75	22	21	21
9	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	CM&StP 4⅛s '89C	3½	3½	3½
15	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	11½	11	11½
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10½	10½	10½
3	Chi & NW 3½s '87	10¼	10	10¼
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6	C R I & P 4s '88	4	4	4
6	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	19¾	19¾	19¾
7	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	9	8¾	8¾
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	7½	7½	7½
11	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
15	CCC&StL 4½s '77	107	107	107
8	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	74⅞	72⅞	72⅞
6	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	84¾	84¾	84¾
6	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	74	74	74
3	Solmbia G 5s '52 May	95½	95	95
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	94¼	94	94¼
1	Col Hock V 4s '48	109	109	109
10	Com'l Cred 2¾s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	102⅞	102⅞
3	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105½	105½	105½
25	ComwithEdcv3½s '58	109⅞	109	109⅜
2	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108	108	108
179	ComwEdcv 3½s 58nw	109⅝	109¼	109⅜
10	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
20	Con Oil 3½s '51	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
2	Canson'li Co 5s '60	104	103⅞	104
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	48¼	48⅛	48⅛
5	Consum Pow 3½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106½
6	Container 5s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	96	96	96
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	104¼	104¼	104⅛
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	34½	33¾	34½
7	Cuba RR 5s '52	45¼	45¼	45¼
12	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	39½	39½	39¾
2	D & R G 4s '36	57½	56	56¾
1	Det Ed 4s 65	13¾	13	13¾
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Duquesne Lt 3⅜s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	110	110	110
5	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	81½	81½	81½
1	ElPasoNatGas4½s'51	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜
40	Erie rfg 5s '67	106	106	106
13	Erie rfg 5s '75	14¾	14¼	14½
8	Erie 1st 4s '96	14½	14¼	14¼
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	45½	44¼	45½
28	Erie cv 4s '43A	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
18	Erie cv 4s '53B	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Erie A 4s 'fd 55	17¼	17	17¼
2	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	42	42	42
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74	99	99	99
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8¾	8¼	8¾
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	8	8	8
9	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
9	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	60½	59¾	60
7	Goodrich 4¼s '56	98⅝	98¾	98¾
2	Goodrich 6s '45	99	98¾	99
2	Goodyr T&T 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
8	Gt Nor 4½s '77 A	95¼	95	95½
11	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	80	79⅝	79⅝
17	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99½	99½	99½
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93¾	93	93
5	Gt Nor 3s '67	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	GulfMob&Nor 5½s '50	73½	73½	73½
2	Gulf M&N 5s '50	77½	77½	77½
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	74	74	74
15	Gulf St Util 4s '66	90	90	90
5	Hackensack Wat 4s '52	106¾	106½	106¾
4	Hous Oil 4½s '59 A	107	107	107
14	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	101¾	101½	101½
15	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	34¼	34	34¼
20	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	52	51	51
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	16¼	15¾	15¾
9	Ill Cen 4s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48¾	48½	48½
36	Ill Cen 4s '66	54¾	54	54½
45	I&CSL&NO 5s '63A	51¾	50¾	51
1	I&CSL&NO 4½s '63D	48	48	48
5	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
9	Interb R Tr 7s '32	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	57	57	57
14	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	32	32	32
1	Int Agric 5s '42 ct	60¾	60	60
109	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	102½	102½	102½
20	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	20	19	19
30	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	20	19¾	19¾
9	Int Hydro El 6s '44	19¼	19	19¼
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	78½	78	78¼
4	Int Paper 6s '55	50	49¾	49¾
6	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88¼	88	88
6	Int T&T 4½s '52	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
15	Int T&T 5s '55	73	72¾	73
7	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	76	76	76
1	Jones&LaughStl4¼s61	34	34	34
2	K C Sopth 3s '50	28½	28¼	28½
5	K C Term 4s '60	11¾	11	11
3	Koppers Co 4s '51	107¾	107⅜	107⅜
5	Kresge Found 3½s '47	102	102	102
1	Lac Gas 5s '42A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	49½	49½
5	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	53⅜	53½	53½
3	Lac Gas 5s '39	55	55	55
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	84½	84¼	84½
5	Lehigh Val Sa 2003	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
3	Leh Val Sa 2003 ctf	19⅝	19½	19⅝
37	Leh Val 4s 2003	19⅝	19½	19⅝
9	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	16¾	17
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	17¾	17½	17¾
20	Liggett & M 5s '51	128¼	128¼	128¼
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	125	124½	124½
5	Loug Isl unif 4s '49	80½	80	80½
8	Louis & N un 4s '40	80½	80	80¼
1	L & N 3s 80 St L	100⅝	100	100
8	Louis & N un 4s '40	80	80	80
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	106	106	106
2	Maine Cen 4½s 60	47½	47½	47½
4	Manati Sug 4s 57	31¾	30¾	31⅛
1	Man RR So L 4s 39	100	100	100
3	McCrory Strs 3½s 51	106⅛	106	106
10	McKes&Rob 5½s50	104½	103⅜	104½
10	Mead Corp 4s 45 A	104½	104¼	104½
2	MilEl Ry&L 5s 61B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Mil El Ry&L 5s 71	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	M & StL 4s 49			
7	MStP&SSM cn 4s 38	2	2	2
2	Mo-Ill 5s 50	7¼	7¼	7¼
6	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	45	45	45
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	42	41	41
15	Mo Pac 5½s 49	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	4½	4½	4½
12	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20¾	20¾	20¾
11	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	21¼	20¾	20¾
2	Mo Pac 5s 80H	20¾	20½	20½
18	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21¾	21¼	21¼
2	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21¾	21¾	20½
23	Mob & Ohio 4s 77	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	MonWPaPubSv 4½s 60	25¼	24¾	25
13	MonWPa Pub Svc 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99	98½	98½
2	Montreal Tr 5s 41	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Mor & Essex 3s 55	97¼	97¼	97¼
6	MorkEssex1¼s2000	53	53	53
1	Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	55½	55	55½
1	Nassau El 4s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
14	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104	103¾	103¾
1	Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾

K-1 14.26 15.66 K-2 16.90 18.10

Railroad Traffic Loses Heavily To Other Forms of Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The heavy traffic losses of the railroads in recent years have resulted from the inroads made by other competitive forms of transportation, according to the magazine Steel.

In 1918, private automobile traffic was estimated at 38,000,000,000 passenger miles, while rail traffic was calculated at 43,000,000,000 passenger miles. Last year, automobile traffic amounted to 471,000,000,000 passenger miles, whereas rail traffic dropped off to less than 25,000,000,000 passenger miles.

Steady gains have also been made in bus transportation which today is comparable with that of the railroads. Statistics show that buses accounted for 21,000,000,000 passenger miles in 1937.

Domestic airplane passenger travel last year was 477 million passenger miles; in 1926, this traffic was only one million passenger miles.

Railroads still out-distance all other means of transportation in freight movement, but here, too, motor vehicles, pipe lines and water carriers have made inroads. In 1937, the railroads accounted for 362 billion revenue ton-miles, compared with 450 billions in 1929. Trucks last year accounted for 27 billion ton-miles.

Pipe lines last year handled more than 42 billion ton-miles, against 36 billion in 1936, 29 billion in 1932 and 36 billion in 1929.

The railroads complain billions of dollars have been spent through government agencies in the past few years for improving highways and waterways, and have enabled their competitors to take away from them at least a billion dollars' worth of business annually.

Railroad taxes have advanced from $106,000,000 in 1916 to nearly $370,000,000 in 1938. Wages which in 1936 were 45 per cent of total income are estimated to be more than 51 per cent in 1938.

The net result is that for seven months this year, rail operations and traffic showed a $183,000,000 deficit, compared with $55,000,000 net income in the comparable period of 1937.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	.64⅝	.65⅛	.64⅛	.64⅝	....
May	.65½	.66	.65½	.65½	....
July	.64¾	.65⅛	.64⅛	.64⅝	....
	Corn				
Dec.	.45⅛	.45¼	.44⅞	.45	....
May	.48⅛	.48⅛	.48⅛	.48⅜	....
July	.48⅜	.48⅞	.48⅛	.48⅜	....
	Oats				
Dec.	.24⅛	.25⅛	.23⅞	.24⅛	....
	Rye				
Dec.	.43⅛	.43⅛	.43⅛	.43⅛	....
May	.43¾	.44⅛	.43¾	.44⅛	....

Two Blast Furnaces Added

PITTSBURGH—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. this week will resume operation of its D blast furnace at Edgar Thomson Works, Braddock, Pa. The furnace has been idle since November, 1937. Laughlin Steel Corp. has added another furnace to its active list at Pittsburgh Works, giving company seven out of their 11 furnaces in blast at Pittsburgh and Aliquippa.

Cuts Crude Oil Price

NEW YORK—Caddo Crude Oil Purchasing Co., retroactive to October 1, reduced price of Libson, north Louisiana, crude oil five cents a barrel, the second cut for this crude within the last two weeks.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	13.20	14.14
Affiliated F Inc	4.18	4.63
Amerex Hold	24.50	26.00
Am Business Shrs	3.65	4.02
Am Gen Equip Inc	.56	.63
Am Ins Stocks	4.75	5.25
British Type Inv	.22	.37
Broad St Inv	25.27	27.05
Can Inv Fund	15.50	16.50
Century Shrs Tr	4.05	4.40
Dividend Shrs	22.92	24.65
Equity Corp $3 pf	1.36	1.47
Fidelity Fund Inc	29.00	32.00
Fund Investors Inc	20.23	21.78
Gen Capital	18.32	19.81
Gen Investors Tr	31.89	34.29
Incorp Investors Tr	5.05	5.50
Maryland Fund	18.53	19.92
Mass Invest Tr	5.95	6.52
Mutual Invest	21.92	23.26
Nation Wide Voting	12.10	13.23
New England Fund	1.40	1.83
Plymouth Fund Inc	13.93	14.98
Quarterly Income Shrs	.48	.54
Repub Invest Fund	11.40	12.48
Spencer Trask Fund	.32	.35
Stand Util Inc	16.50	17.31
State Street Invest	.50	.54
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	77.50	81.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.58	.64
US El Lt & P Voting	1.01	1.13
Wellington Fund	.88	
	13.48	14.78

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.125
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.80	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.92	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.47	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.02	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.68	....
Diversified Tr C	2.68	....
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.25	4.55
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.21	5.58
Nation Wide Sec	2.49	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	81.25	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.38	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.81	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.76	....
Repres Tr Shrs	2.46	....
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	10.38	10.86
Super of Am Tr C, D	2.26	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	6.05	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	13.125	....
	1.95	....

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	3.625	4.75
First Boston Corp	20.50	22.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds Liq. value	Sales Price	Common Stocks Liq. value	Sales price
26.27	28.78	B-1 28.42	31.17
22.65	24.80	B-2 15.66	16.84
14.35	15.79	B-3 13.83	15.12
7.00	7.88	B-4 8.30	8.83

Preferred Stocks

14.26 15.66 K-2

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15† Util
Today's close*	149.55	30.83	21.70
Net change	+.58	—.38	.30
Saturday	149.80	30.73	21.66
1938 high	149.80	32.33	22.55
1938 low	98.95	79.00	15.14

*Preliminary. †Twenty utilities prior to June 2, 1938.

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	NtRyMex 4½s '57 asd	1	1	1
1	NtRRMex 4½s '26 asd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	Nasl Steel 4s '65	108	107⅞	108
4	NEngRR 5s '45	25	24⅞	25
2	NEngT&T 4½s '61 B	123½	123	123½
2	NJPow&L 4½s '60	107	106⅞	106⅞
2	NOGtNorths '83	75	70	75
9	NOPuSv 5s '52 A	100	100	100
3	NOPubSv5s '55 B	99½	100	100
1	NOTex&M 5½s '54	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
27	NYC rfg 5s 2013	65	64½	64⅞
20	NYC 4½s 2013 A	60	59	59¾
18	NYC c 4s '98	70	69	69
21	NYC 3¾s '46	77½	77⅜	77½
19	NYC 3¼s '52	71¼	70	70¾
20	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	80	80½	80½
40	NY Chi&St

Air-Mail Network Over U. S. Goal of Feeder-Line Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Airplanes roared over strange routes in five Middle Western states, while aviation men from 20 states in conference here discussed the need for feeder lines to extend air-mail service to smaller cities.

Dropping into little-used airports in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Colorado the planes picked up passengers and express, and zoomed out again. While the feeder-line conference is in session from Oct. 6 to 8, planes made daily stops at 42 towns on five routes. Outside termini of these routes were St. Louis, Fayetteville, Ark.; Tulsa, Okla.; Denver, Colo., and Des Moines, Iowa. Loads were carried to Kansas City for connections with established air lines. Results of these tests, sponsors hope, will prove the need for such service on a permanent basis.

Voluntary Meeting

The feeder-line conference is a voluntary meeting of airplane manufacturers, pilots, air-line executives, and others interested in aviation, sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. About 150 persons were present the first day, in response to invitations. Moss Patterson of Oklahoma City conducted the conference. Several representatives of Federal agencies were present, including Clinton M. Hester, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and Jesse M. Donaldson, Deputy First Assistant Postmaster General.

One major subject of discussion was a condition discovered by the volunteer fliers in the feeder-line test—need for improvements in airports at smaller cities. It was pointed out a city should not judge the value of its airport on the basis of immediate revenue, but should take into consideration the additional pay rolls which an airport might produce and the potential future worth of the port. Delegates envisaged a time when feeder planes would spin a web of air lines over the Nation, bringing any two cities in the country within a few hours of each other through air-borne mail.

Recreation Centers

While awaiting that day, some conferees suggested the smaller cities might use airports also as recreation centers. Federal aid for airport construction and improvement was considered. Walter Beech, aircraft manufacturer at Wichita, Kan., urged that not too much dependence be placed upon the Government.

"Government aid," he said, "brings Government supervision."

It was suggested feeder lines might be operated in the beginning on the "star route" basis heretofore used by the Post Office Department for highway transportation of mails. It involves employment of individuals, on a contract basis, to carry the mails between designated points. In the air-mail service, feeder-line operations might be let similarly to private pilots and individual plane owners, it was pointed out. At the start, lacking lighted airways or radio facilities, only day flying would be possible.

National Impetus

The move to weave more closely the web of air mail service over the Nation was given its first great impetus in National Air Mail Week, last May. On May 19, in observance of the twentieth anniversary of air mail, a demonstration of feeder-line service was conducted throughout the Nation. The success of that one-day experiment led to continued promotional efforts, in which the meeting here was a link. Aviation leaders present expressed determination to carry on until their program is accepted.

500 Rookie Street Cleaners to Resume Philadelphia Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10—Philadelphia's 500 rookie street cleaners, pressed into service when Mayor Wilson discharged the 3,000 striking municipal ash collectors, prepared again today to attempt to clean up an increasingly dirty city.

At least 25 loaded or partly loaded ashcarts were upset over the weekend in sporadic fighting that hung a thick blanket of dust over most of West Philadelphia. Many of the substitute drivers, attempting to carry out the Mayor's orders to remove accumulated ashes and rubbish, quit their jobs and fled under barrages of bricks and bottles.

Although only two or three wagons reached the city's dumps with their loans on Saturday and Sunday, city officials announced that collections will be resumed today. They would not divulge the area were collection attempts were to be made, but officers of the striking union said they planned to gather at the city stables, as they did yesterday, and follow the trucks. Details of motorcycle police will remain on guard to protect the rookie drivers.

More than 125 strikers and sympathizers were arrested Saturday and charged with inciting to riot, as police blamed the independent Municipal Workers Union for the flareup. The union, however, blamed Mayor Wilson.

"This thing can be settled right now if Mayor Wilson will ask City Council for an additional $65,000 to take care of our full pay and the 264 men who were dropped last week," declared William J. Donohue, president of the union.

"It's settled right now," Mayor Wilson retorted. "I'm pleased with the way police handled the situation. These men are not strikers; they are lawbreakers."

State Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

tures for adoption, the members are able to speak for it in their official capacity in House or Senate and push the measure through to adoption.

A good number of such conferences have already been held. Among them are the Interstate Commission on Crime, which is helping to secure uniform State laws and reciprocal agreements which will check the course of the interstate criminal; the Tax Revision Council, striving to wipe out conflicts in taxation among States and different levels of government; and regional commissions such as the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, and commissions on the Ohio River and the Great Lakes Fisheries.

Will these regional commissions offer competition to Federal regional authorities like TVA?

Not for a long time, according to Mr. Toll. So much work has to be done, that he sees no need for the State agency to function where the Government is already at work; better to go into a field where the Government is not already engaged. Then, if interstate regional commissions succeed in regulating natural resources, there will be less need for Federal regulatory authorities, Mr. Toll points out.

The Council of State Governments hopes in time to establish about 10 regional offices, like those at present set up in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Financial support for interstate service must eventally come from the States themselves, in the opinion of the founder. Mr. Toll holds, though in the early days he carried the movement along on his own checkbook. He began laying siege to various philanthropic foundations, and finally succeeded in interesting the officials of the Spelman Fund, who have been contributing $40,000 a year. Of late, certain States have voted funds to augment the Spelman contribution.

TVA Land Appraisal In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—A commission of three has been appointed by Federal Judge E. Yates Webb to appraise 14,000 acres of land in Cherokee County, condemned for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Most of this land is owned by the Southern States Power Company and lies in the Hiawassee dam basin, $15,000,000 power project. While the land already has been taken over, the price must be fixed by the court.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1. assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-57, Mass.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 241, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Interior Decorating Business

For sale with building and stock. Equipped with show-room and work-rooms. Excellent location; high-class trade; well established. $25,000 required to handle. Box 34, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURERS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Sales Executive wishes to contact well established progressive company desiring aggressive representation in California territory. Box H-22, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

THOROUGHLY experienced sales representative, with established downtown office, would like to hear from manufacturers and concerns desiring A-1 sales representation in Chicago and suburbs. L-11, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—One room, bath, kitchen; Central Park West (92nd) in modern building; $65; from November 1. SC. 4-2681.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FURRIERS

FUR REMODELING and repairing expertly done. EVA W. BEMIS, 74 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to give intelligent service and companionship to young man; must be Christian Scientist; honest, sincere worker with references required; moderate salary, but good home. Write Box W-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Thoroughly experienced operator, one with following preferred. Maria L. Montgomery Beauty Salon, Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.

COOK—Guest house in country; permanent; $40 monthly. Write Box M-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOULD a motherly Christian Scientist care for lady; little cooking, small washing; $25 monthly. Write Box G-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Small estate, 3½ acres; house, 10 rooms, sun porch, all conveniences, double garage. Phone 128, Clarkson, Ontario.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Beautiful rooms; meals optional; rate $5 per week and up. MR. ALPHIN. Tel. KEN. 1574.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Near Capitol; double rooms, newly decorated home; good meals; convenient transportation. 24 8th St., N. E.; Lincoln 0616-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG man wishes room and board; Christian Science family; loving and helpful atmosphere, country. Give rates and general information. Box W-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl., N. W.—Comfortable room, next bath, 1½ block 14th St.; private home. Adams 4027.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O St. N. W.—Large room with private bath; meals if desired; near center of city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, attendant companion. American, middle aged, clean character, single, free to travel. Box A-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, houseworker (colored), experienced; city-country; good baker; no laundry; $06-$45; references, 11 Mt. Morris Park, West, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KAY MORARRE
BEAUTICIAN
Complete BEAUTY Service
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Permanent Wave Specialist
GEorgia 6034
50c Service 805 Kennedy St., N. W.

La Tour Writer Service
901 15TH ST., N. W. Room 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

HATS *"That Are Different"*
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 CONN. AVE. CLev. 9831

Do You Wish To Refinance?

Rates of interest and terms are unusually liberal. Let us help you work out an amortized plan.

PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 TOWER BLDG. DISTRICT 9246

MAINE

AUBURN

E. V. McCrellis & Co.
Painters and Interior Decorators
Modene and Masury Paints
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Lincoln Zephyr V-12 Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
Auburn Motor Sales

BANGOR

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving
Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

CURRAN CO.
BOOT SHOP
72 MAIN STREET
New Shoes
in
Red Cross, Walk-Over and Selby

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

LEWISTON

The Stork Shop
Tel. 4172
101 Middle St.
We specialize in
Shower Gifts
INFANTS'-CHILDREN'S WEAR
(1-8); NURSES' UNIFORMS, MATERNITY GARMENTS, CORSETS and BRASSIERES

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

We have moved directly across the street to 127 LISBON STREET, *but we still sell good clothes.*
CRONIN & ROOT
Lewiston, Maine

Davis Beauty Salon

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
HELEN V. EMERY, *Prop.*
79 Park St. Phone 1666

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER
New productions of all leading Silversmiths for complete table service
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
50 for $1.00
with Name Stamped *FREE*
Send for Circular
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

Reminder
Don't miss the good news. SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES are selling this Fall at a new lowered price of only $8.75.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress St. Portland, Me.

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

Listen! The Wind
by Anne Morrow Lindbergh
Published October 13th. Dial 2-4681 for a "first edition" promptly. A thrilling book in which Mrs. Lindbergh tells the story of her flight with her husband across the South Atlantic from Africa to South America.

PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
590 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
SPODE CHINA
Buttercup
Blue Ermine
Wicker Dale
Jewel
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Drink
Oakhurst Dairy Milk
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store . 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store . . . . 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated
Featuring
STETSON HATS
"Stetson Special" $5.00
"Playboy" $5.00
Others from $3.95 to $7.50
Brown & Batchelder
50 North Main Street

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

WOODEN SALAD BOWLS AND TRAYS
from $1.25 up
Hand Painted China Dogs 85c each
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 320
Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES
Soft, sleek, pliable . . . to wear with formal town clothes!
HARRY G. EMMONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

IDA PATZKE

Beauty Parlor
PERMANENTS
ZOTOS
Guardian Eye
Price Ranges, $3.50 to $10.00
21 DUBUQUE ST. PHONE 354

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
PURITAN OIL CO.
Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1784

TUNE UP THE CAR FOR FALL DRIVING
A check-up now will assure you many pleasant trips and best for the car, too.
BROWN'S GARAGE
36 North Adams St. Phone 4845

GRAVAS
MEN'S CLOTHING STORE
Quality Clothing for Men
Fine Tailoring—Cleaning
Phone 1318 698 Elm Street

NASHUA

New Fall and Winter Coats
Suits and Dresses now on display at The Smart Shop
Newest Material—Leading Colors—All Sizes—at Reasonable Prices
THE SMART SHOP
Exclusive but not Expensive

ASHLEY'S
FRESH FRUIT ICE CREAM
35 EAST HOLLIS ST. TEL. 950

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
WORTH'S EAU DE COLOGNE
JE REVIENS DANS LA NUIT
Bellevue Ave.

Henry's Shoe Salon
(Henry G. Minsenberger)
Ladies' Shoes
Hosiery Handbags
24 Washington Square Tel. 298W

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Genuine Harris Tweed Coats
Regulation Style Blue, Brown, and Green Checks. Made to Sell $24.95
Special at $19.95
Misses' Sizes $14.20
NACHMAN'S

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

SPENCER
Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres, Belts
We Create a Design Especially for You.
MRS. M. F. ASPINWALL
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
Phone N. 45924 Lynnhaven, Va.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

W. C. Swartz Co., Inc.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
One of America's great stores that is practically crammed-and-jammed with new things to wear, new things to use and enjoy, and new things that prompt everyone to begin their Christmas shopping.

FRANK R. FORD
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 25345
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia
FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
"Jewelers"

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd Park Blvd. Tel. 30193

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

Clover
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
.05 S. Jefferson Street

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
Headquarters for Stokley's Finest Products
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Lasting Beauty Lasting Life
KENWOOD BLANKETS

HUNTINGTON

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9100
1041 10th St.

F. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
Estimators Consultants
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

Farmers CLEANING & DYEING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3865
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 81515 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
BUY YOUR FURS
—from fur traders since 1670
Bay terms make paying easy.

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers
Always Something New
at
Reed's China & Gift Shop
10325 Jasper Avenue

Real Estate
Insurance Rentals,
Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

FORD CARS—FOR SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Hudson's Bay Company
Men: Outfit Yourselves for Fall and Winter at the "Bay" in Edmonton

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Flirtatious Young
"CARTWRIGHTS"
Dresses with inspired originality . . . designed by Martha Gale . . . for sizes 11 to 17. Exclusive to the "Bay" in Winnipeg.
$15.75 and up
Dresses, Third Floor, The "Bay"

Just Real Good Cleaners
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS

Always Good
For Delivery Telephone 87-647

BETTER MILLINERY at Lower Prices
The Rose Hat Shop
265 Kennedy St., near Portage Ave.
Complete Stock of Smart New Styles

SHOES—For Expert Fit and Real Comfort
Visit
MACDONALD SHOE STORE LTD.
492-4 MAIN STREET

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, LTD.

REALTORS INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come and Enjoy Our Interior Decorating Course
6 LECTURES
October
11-12-14-17-19-21
on the 5th Floor at 3 P. M.
NO CHARGE

G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2837

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

RCA RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYERS
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St., E. 2-3566

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m., daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4568

Cairncross & Lawrence *Limited*

Chemists and Druggists

Experts in

Kodak Photography

SIX STORES

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond Street Met 5100

For Delicious Food in Cool Comfort

Stop at Our Cafeteria

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

PARKLEY CLOTHES

Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.

Sold by

CUMMING

The Clothier

LONDON STRATFORD GALT

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALEX CHRISTIE

Supertest

SERVICE STATION

ELGIN and ARGYLE

Greasing SUPERTEST Washing

EAT

Home Science Bread

made by

WALKER'S BREAD LTD.

Specialists in the Etiquette of

FLOWERS

for Formal Occasions

Frith's

69 Sparks Street 2-1775

90 BANK STREET 7-0640 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472

Mc.Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

"Character Clothes for Women"

Nu Vogue Limited

50 Sparks Street 2-6008

Masson's R. Masson & Son Limited FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

McINTOSH & WATTS

China, Crystal Novelties

245 Bank Street 2-6383

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

USE

Ottawa Dairy

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

PHONE 2--5741

DEVLINS The Great Parcel Specialty Shop of Western Ontario

FURS

Men's Apparel

Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFTY SERVICE

All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use. Wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A NEW TYPE OF *Smooth Creamy* BUTTERMILK

CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6851

Let us prove to you the excellence of

Caulfield's *"Badge of Merit"*

Irradiated MILK

The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Cash and Carry

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg *Limited*

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

REAL SERVICE IN THE

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage

OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

STAR TAXI

ZONE RATES

RAndolph 5181

For Better Fuel Service Call

McKINNON FUELS LIMITED

Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

City Wide Delivery

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

Phone

Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.

Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

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An Ornamental Design Exhibited at the Recent "Weed Show" of the Amymay Studios in Pasadena.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Bullfrog Can Make So Much Noise For His Size

A letter from Miss K. S., of Waban, Mass., includes this query: "How is it possible for a bullfrog to make such a tremendous noise—considering its size?"

The question is a fair one, for it is a commonly observed fact that the frog's vocal powers and his size are widely at variance. Indeed, it has been estimated that if a frog were

as large as a man, or a man could make as much noise in proportion to his size as a frog can, the sound of the tremendous "jug-a-room" that would result could be heard at a distance of about 20 miles!

This froggy capacity for song is confined to the males, for the female frog never sings. She contents herself with merely listening to the vocal efforts of the male frogs.

For their singing, the frogs have vocal chords, as do humans and other song-making creatures. These vocal chords vibrate when air from the frog's lungs is forced past them, and the variation in pitch is controlled by varying the muscular tension of the vocal chords.

But the real secret of their ability to provide such a tremendous volume of sound lies in the fact that the bullfrog has gular air sacs. These sacs are located on the side and slightly below the head, extending down toward the thorax. They open into the mouth cavity, the other end of the sac being blind or closed.

In his musical enthusiasm, the frog forces more and more air into these pouches or sacs, causing them to expand, forming large air chambers inside the frog's throat, making it look as though the frog had tried to swallow a small balloon.

These distended air sacs act as resonators. During the call, the mouth and nostrils are closed and the air is sent booming back and forth across the vocal chords between the lungs and the mouth. The sound is reinforced and amplified by sympathetic vibration and reflection in the air chambers until it is magnified out of all proportion to the size of the creature making the sound.—W. P. Keasbey.

—With the Common Weed

Robert Humphreys, Pasadena, Calif.

Another Display at the Amymay Studios, Revealing How Weeds Can Be Beautified

Sunbonnet Sue

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Beautifying Weeds

Cultivating weeds for their beauty and marketable value seems a definite departure from the classification which man has placed upon the things which grow upon the earth; but that is exactly what a graduate of Stanford University, is now doing in Los Angeles. Furthermore, he has built a business during the last four years which is a credit to the constructive idea upon which it is based.

The very weeds which men who till the soil have spent time and money immeasurable, trying to destroy, are now being beautified by the decorative processes, and are making charming accompaniments to floral arrangements and decorations.

The unlimited scope of this new industry runs from tiny gift pots, plaques, and beautiful arrangements attached in front of mirrors, to elaborate requirements for ball rooms, clubs, and theaters.

This business was started about four years ago in a small garage building, with the experimental tinting of laurel and Eucalyptus branches. Almost immediately these became popular with decorators, and the related ideas began to unfold to create a new art. Space for working soon became a problem and in a few months the building was made larger—more buildings were utilized and now the new factory is opened.

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This business is an outstanding example of reversing man's evaluation of things and the possibility of building a constructive business in the midst of so-called unemployment.—Noni C. B., Los Angeles.

Party Fun

Impromptu Speeches

Each player writes a subject, humorous or otherwise, on a slip of paper, which he puts into a hat. In another hat are papers containing the names of the people present. Then a paper is drawn from the second hat and the person named thereon is told to speak for three minutes on a subject drawn from the other hat. Until the time is up, the speaker may not resume his seat, even though he has nothing to say. A prize is given for the best speech.—Mrs. T. Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The dictionary defines "research" as "a diligent protracted investigation especially for the purpose of adding to human knowledge; a studious inquiry."

A Rebus: Divided L Y (dividedly.)

What is The Number?: 28.

Letter Changing: Hear, bear, beat, boat, bout, lout, loud.

Fun With Synonyms: Intricate-involved; adroit-expert; determined-decided; dictatorial-tyrannical; gloomy-doleful; meek-docile; eager-earnest; smooth-facile; efficient-competent; discreet-prudent.

Two Points of View

It is told of two buckets in an old well sweep that one found cause for complaint because, no matter how full it came up, it always went down empty. The other found cause for rejoicing because, no matter how empty it went down, it always came up full of clear, sparkling water. —Anon.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

We start off the week with a fairly easy cryptogram—on the subject of "research."

DIC TONDOARYZB TCEORCF "ZCFCYZNI" YF "Y TOGOHCRD JZADZYNDCT ORKCDOHYDOAR CFJCNOYGGB EAZ DIC JLZJAFC AE YTTORH DA ILPYR QRASG-CTHC; Y FDLTOALF ORVLOZB."

A Rebus

Here's another from The Enigma. The letters below, in their present positions, represent a 9-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

L Y

"In a manner disunited,"
So this is defined
Your attention is invited
Solve it, if inclined.

What Is the Number?

A certain number of two figures, when multiplied by the left digit, becomes 56; but when multiplied by the right digit, it becomes 224. What is the number?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing HEAR to LOUD in 6 moves.

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms, today:

1	intricate	earnest	
2	adroit	docile	
3	determined	involved	1
4	dictatorial	expert	
5	gloomy	competent	
6	discreet	facile	
7	meek	tyrannical	
8	eager	decided	
9	smooth	prudent	
10	efficient	doleful	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Literary Food

Bread of flour is good: but there is bread, sweet as honey, if we would eat it, in a good book.—Ruskin.

In Lighter Vein

Suspicious

Golf Instructor: "Now please remember to keep your eye on the ball."

Lady Novice: "Don't tell me that's the type of club that I've joined."

Likes Chops

A teacher is explaining the rule of subtraction to a pupil. The pupil does not seem to understand, so at last the teacher asks: "When you have four chops on your plate, and eat four, what will then remain?"

The pupil. "The potatoes."—Advance.

Easily Altered

Said the builder: "This is the house, in the Tudor style."

"I don't care for the Tudor style," declared the prospective purchaser. "Soon alter that, sir, George, just bring a pail of water and wash out those oak beams."—Tit-Bits.

Considerate

In the hope of getting her maid to do better work, Mrs. Brown decided to praise her efforts. Entering the kitchen, she said with a smile: "How nicely you ironed these things, Bridget." She carefully inspected all the garments. Suddenly her face took on a puzzled frown.

"Oh, I see; they are all your own clothes," she added.

"Yes," replied the maid, "and I'd do yours just like that if I had the time, ma'am."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Political Oratory

"I still say that our candidate's speech was both original and good."

"Sure — only the original part wasn't good, and the good part wasn't original." — Los Angeles Times.

One Extreme

"Is it true that this store sells everything from a packet of pins to an aeroplane?"

"Quite true, madam."

"Well, a packet of pins, please." —Tit-Bits.

Unanimous

Warden—"Boys, I've had charge of this prison for ten years and we ought to celebrate the occasion. What kind of party would you suggest?"

Prisoners (in unison) — "Open house."—Wall St. Journal.

Quotation for Today

I COUNT this thing to be grandly true: That a noble deed is a step toward God.—J. G. HOLLAND.

A Warming Presence

The warm humanity and kindliness of Henry Ward Beecher imparted its comforting glow to all who had the good fortune to meet him.

One bitterly cold day the great minister stopped to buy a newspaper from a ragged youngster who stood shivering on a corner.

"Poor little fellow," Mr. Beecher exclaimed, "aren't you cold standing here?"

Looking up with a smile the boy replied, "I was, sir—before you passed."

Little Chauncey

"I'm in a bit of a hurry today—would you mind if I only stayed 45 minutes."

Daily Anecdote

Ubiquitous Financier

During the period of his service as a member of President Harding's Cabinet, the various other members were constantly amazed at the different sources of Andrew W. Mellon's income. It is related that when the Chinese Eastern Railway question came up, the President whispered to a Cabinet member: "Surely Mellon isn't in on this!" A moment later he addressed Mr. Mellon with these words: "Oh, Mr. Mellon, I don't suppose you were ever interested in the Chinese Railway?"

"Oh, we had a million or a million and a half in the bonds," drawled the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Well, I give up!" declared Harding. "You are the ubiquitous financier of the universe, if you know what I mean."

"Don't call me names, Mr. President," pleaded Mr. Mellon.

Joy

Joy is the grace we say to God.—Jean Inglow.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

...or Boys

San Francisco

A well-known professional man has a unique way of spending his vacations. During the summer months, fraternity houses on a beautiful college campus near by are deserted; so this man leases one of them and invites as his guests a number of boys in the city who would otherwise have no wholesome outdoor vacation.

Commended for his unselfishness, he modestly replies, "It costs no more than a trip to Europe—and it's much more fun!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Antonescu, Gen. Ion (yōn ăn'-tō-nĕ'-skōō) — Minister of War in Rumania's Cabinet.

Bohme, Gen. Franz (frănts' bō'-mĕ)—Head of the Austrian General Staff.

de Cartier de Machienne, Baron (dē kär'-tyā' dē mă'-shyĕn')—Belgian Ambassador to London.

de Llano, Gonzalo Queipo (gōn-thä'-lō kä'-ē-pō thä lyä'-nō)—Commander-in-Chief of Insurgent Army in southern Spain.

Jacomet, Pierre (pyâr' zhä'-kō'-mĕ')—Permanent Undersecretary of French Defense Ministry.

Mao Tse-tung (mou' dzŭ'-dōong')—Chinese Communist leader.

Nikolaieff, Nikolai (nĕ'-kō-lä'-ē nĕ'-kō-lä'-yĕf) — Minister of Interior in Bulgaria.

Pellegrini, Gen. Aldo (äl'-dō pĕl'-lä-grē'-nē)—Chief of Italy's commercial aviation.

Stauning, Thorvald (tōor'-väl stoun'-ing)—Prime Minister of Denmark.

Tani, Masayuki (mä-sä'-yū-kĭ tä'-nĭ)—Japanese diplomat.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Beneš, Eduard (bĕ'-nĕsh)—Resigned President of Czechoslovakia.

Daladier, Edouard (dä'-lä'-dyā')—Premier of France.

Peiping (bā'-pĭng')—Chinese city, capital of Hopeh Province, and formerly known as Peking.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

The Cities of Delaware

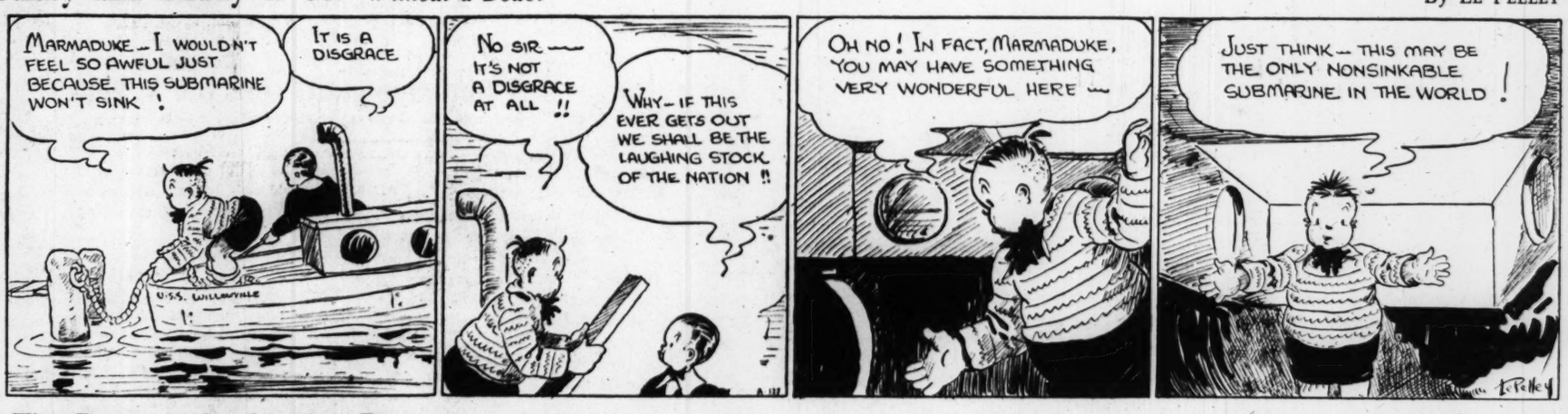
Only one city in the state of Delaware—Wilmington—has more than 6,000 inhabitants.

Those Days Are Past

The most celebrated of all Washington thoroughfares, Pennsylvania Avenue, was once a creek.

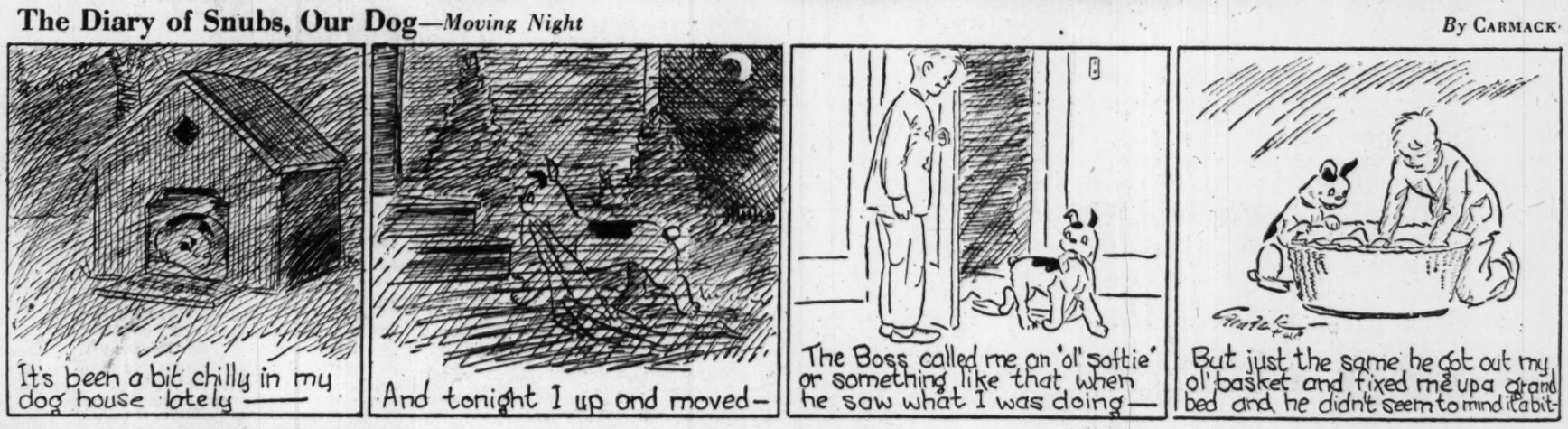
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Without a Doubt*

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE — I WOULDN'T FEEL SO AWFUL JUST BECAUSE THIS SUBMARINE WON'T SINK !
IT IS A DISGRACE
U.S.S. WILLOWVALE
NO SIR — IT'S NOT A DISGRACE AT ALL !!
WHY — IF THIS EVER GETS OUT WE SHALL BE THE LAUGHING STOCK OF THE NATION !!
OH NO ! IN FACT, MARMADUKE, YOU MAY HAVE SOMETHING VERY WONDERFUL HERE —
JUST THINK — THIS MAY BE THE ONLY NONSINKABLE SUBMARINE IN THE WORLD !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Moving Night*

By CARMACK


It's been a bit chilly in my dog house lately —
And tonight I up and moved—
The Boss called me an 'ol' softie' or something like that when he saw what I was doing—
But just the same he got out my ol' basket and fixed me up a grand bed and he didn't seem to mind it a bit-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Miss Lilly Has Modern Ideas*

By THE HAGERS

SAID LILLY, "YOU EXPRESS TO ME A MODERN PERSONALITY.
YOUR HOUSE I SHALL REDECORATE AND FURNISH SMARTLY—UP TO DATE.
NOW, FOR THIS PIECE I DO NOT CARE....." "BUT, LILLY, THAT'S MY FAVORITE CHAIR!"
"THESE THINGS," SHE SAID, "WE'LL HAVE TO STORE UPSTAIRS ON YOUR UNUSED THIRD FLOOR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace by Bargaining?

THE road of general appeasement winds toward Spain. Reports of reciprocal gestures between London and Paris on the one hand and Rome on the other reflect the possibility of removing the Spanish monkey wrench from the new four-power machinery which went into operation at Munich.

From the nature of these gestures we may see that the Berchtesgaden-Godesberg-Munich shake-up loosened more than Czechoslovakia's hold on territory and western friends. It apparently has all but released the grasp of world public opinion on that active idealism which the peoples heretofore had insisted be respected by statesmen.

While there can be two points of view about the relative practical value of so-called "idealistic" and "realistic" methods in an opportunistic world, it is well to recognize that a clear choice has now been made between these methods. It is a choice between collective security and democratic procedures in international affairs which were the best hopes that came with Allied victory in 1918, and those methods of international bargaining which preceded the World War.

As the four-power method begins to deal with Spain its relation to League of Nations principles becomes mirage-thin. It may be argued that the Czechoslovakian settlement in removing errors of Versailles was not altogether at variance with the aims of collective security as described in Article XIX of the League covenant: to make territorial adjustments without war and to correct some of the hasty decisions of Versailles. That argument can be a long one on both sides. But the Ethiopians were not attacked in the name of minorities. The Spanish Government did not owe its existence to Versailles.

Yet what is the price of a Spanish settlement to be, and who is to make the initial payment? The price reportedly is to be recognition by France and Britain of Italy's Ethiopian conquest, and the closing of the French border to supplies for the Loyalist armies in Spain. When the French Ambassador to Rome begins talks on the latter question, which will include withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain, France will have sanctioned a conquest which by pre-Munich law was illegal.

Thus as we move along the road to a possible general appeasement it is well to remember what the signposts said at the last fork. Europe's peace today is in the balance of bargaining.

Humanity to Animals

EVERY precaution to protect men, women and children of European cities in event of war is being taken —and being taken for granted. What of animals? Even while the cables and wireless were crowded with the developments on which the issue of war or peace hung, came dispatches that the safety of animals was not being overlooked, in England at least.

London has developed a gas-proof kennel for cats and dogs and started an air-raid protection fund for pets. Animals were objects of human solicitude in those tense hours.

Man's humanity to animals is more credible than mankind's inhumanity to men, and in it is proof of the existence of motives which will one day predominate in all human experience.

A Burning of Books

THE descendants of R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," the most famous of Britain's romantic novels about the West Country, do not believe in giving machine guns to the enemy. They have decided that all Blackmore's diaries shall be burned, so that no first-hand material may remain for a biography. When it is remembered what modern "debunking" has done with other eminent Victorians, they are hardly, perhaps, to be blamed.

Yet it may be doubted whether this obstacle will always remain unscaled. Thackeray's relatives made strenuous efforts to prevent his life being written; but this very fall a biography of that distinguished writer is being published, compiled from information given in his own novels. The same process may come before long to be worked upon Blackmore. For "Lorna Doone," which was made into a film a short while ago, keeps interest in him perennially alive, and is in some phases built upon its author's old school. Both its hero, Jan Ridd, and Blackmore himself, like the Sir John Squire of today, went to Blundell's School, at Tiverton, in Devon.

Nevertheless, the lack of Blackmore's diaries is likely to prove a considerable handicap, for he was a romantic author, in the habit of writing out of his imagination rather than his experience. With some celebrated modern novelists future biographers, with diaries or without, will have considerably less difficulty. Mr. Compton Mackenzie, for example, has in many stories told the story of his life in great detail; and so has Mr. Siegfried Sassoon. No conflagration of diaries, however fierce, will be sufficient to preserve them at least from the ordeal by biography.

Plan E on the March

THE victory of the Plan E sponsors in Cambridge is an inspiring incident in the history of the drive for improved local government in the United States. They apparently were blocked by political opponents who sought to delay transmission of the Plan E petition until the clock had scissored off the last possibility for it to be printed on the November 8 ballot.

They appealed to the State Ballot Law Commission and proved their petition was valid and sufficient under the law. They appealed to the courts and forced the Cambridge City Council to hold a special meeting Saturday night and transmit the petitions under order of the State Supreme Judicial Court only an hour and a half before the midnight deadline.

What at first threatened to be a machine-manipulated defeat for proportional representation and the city-manager type of government was thus reversed into a substantial victory. In addition, Plan E was suddenly brought to page one of the newspapers. That Plan E won uncounted new friends during these swift-paced developments cannot be doubted.

Had the climactic events been planned by some master publicist, they could not have been more effective in furthering the cause of Plan E.

A Virtuous Circle

MUCH—too much, no doubt—is written about the vicious circle. There are vicious circles in armaments, in trade, in politics, even in human relationships. Opening of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season illustrates what one might very well call a virtuous circle. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky had just received a tremendous ovation at the conclusion of the first concert in his fifteenth and the orchestra's fifty-eighth season. He turned to the audience and said:

> Your orchestra is now one of the greatest orchestras in the world. . . . If we have realized this, it is not only because we work hard and we have your material support, but also because we have your moral support. . . . That is our greatest stimulation. And today we express to you our gratitude.

Listening to the Boston Symphony Orchestra today, it is hard to imagine that in 1881—when Maj. Henry Lee Higginson was beginning to spend $1,000,000 to give Boston a real orchestra—the musicians had to be required to cease playing at balls. It seems quaint that George Henschel, the first conductor, should appear as pianist, composer and singer, and should draw from one writer the observation that "the only thing he cannot do is to appear as a string quartette, or sing duets with himself." And what would the subscribers of today say if they had to attend an auction to secure their season tickets, as did their predecessors?

The years have changed many things but they have not diminished Boston's loyalty to its great orchestra.

Good-by, Guimpe and Gores

STYLES in clothing for inmates of public homes for the aged change once a century, in New York City at least. Perhaps not that often in some almshouses. New York, announcing new fall fashions for the 2800 men and women in its two institutions, has written finis to 100-year old clothing styles and ordered new and up-to-date garments, hats, shoes, and stockings.

As a result of innovations by Russell Forbes, Commissioner of Purchase, and the department administering the institutions, it may now be told:

> Gone are the sunbonnets and high shoes with elastic inserts and the old plaid shawls that queered the . . . women at the City Homes. The Clothing Committee is continuing its efforts, also, to relegate the old Mother Hubbard checked dress, with its guimpe and gores and gathers, to the past. The simple expedient of specifying pre-shrunk material now makes it possible to provide pajamas for the men which will not shrink to little boys' sizes in a couple of washings, and the insides of the new shoes are comfortable and have no nails or rough edges.

Even black cotton stockings, which left their mark, will give way to tan shades. Those sunbonnets such as pioneer women wore are passé, and felt hats for winter and straws for summer are in vogue. More than a hundred textile specifications of over 300 commodities have been approved by the Board of Standardization for better and more suitable clothing.

What the well-dressed guest in a city home wears has a good deal to do with how he or she feels during days that sometimes seem long. Perhaps New York is setting a style which will be copied elsewhere.

AMERICANS FEEL that things are pretty well on the way back to normal when the baseball news comes ahead of the European Crisis.

IN EUROPE THESE DAYS diplomacy is a game played on a Czecho-board.

The Little Bully

Guest of Budapest

BUDAPEST

I AM the guest of the city of Budapest. I don't mean that I was invited here by the Mayor or anybody else. In fact, almost no one knows I'm here. But I have discovered what Hungary's famous chivalry really is. It is just human kindness.

Almost every trip on a street car or bus is a personally conducted tour. Several people always take it upon themselves to help me reach my destination. I do not understand much Hungarian and I laboriously tell them the name of the street to which I am going or show it to them on a piece of paper. Then they tell me where to change cars or busses, but immediately see that I don't understand. So they set out to find some fellow-passenger going my way.

It isn't only strangers who are objects of this kindness. I know at least one case where a distressed little Hungarian boy received very distinguished attention. He was going home from primary school and was waiting for a street car with a "token" in his pocket, which he had to put into a slot before he could enter the car. This little lad, who I suppose was Janosh, had a zipper on his pocket and had zipped his token in. But his zipper stalled.

Finally he went over to an imposing policeman with a shining helmet and asked for help. The policeman took up the case at once and worked on the stubborn zipper as seriously as a mechanic on a lock.

By that time an even more distinguished looking man who had come out of Parliament passed by. In Hungary every person of worth has a title. So the knightly policeman said "Mr. Director General, I have an awfully urgent case here, couldn't you help?" The distinguished man stopped and studied the situation. "You've got to jerk it up a bit," he said, "and then yank it down. I learned that from my boy!" The "General Director" tried his theory and it worked.

"You were awfully good to that little fellow," the distinguished civilian said.

"I've got one of my own," the handsome policeman replied.

"Well, allow me to give him a little present!" requested the zipper expert and handed the policeman something.

"Köszönöm szépen, Mr. Baron," the officer replied, and that meant, "Thank you very much, Baron." R. H. MARKHAM

The Wide Horizon

America Waits to See

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph C. Harsch

DURING the last week there has been a notable amount of critical comment of the part which American diplomacy under the signature of President Roosevelt played in the Munich settlement. Most of the commentators, including several of the widest read columnists, stated that by the messages which were sent to Hitler and Mussolini the United States has assumed responsibility for something which the writers imply was wrong. And when early last week Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, suggested that the settlement at Munich provides an opportunity for disarmament there were immediate critical suggestions that therein lay the first move to discharge a new American responsibility deriving from the presidential messages.

Whether the United States was shouldered with some responsibility for Munich by the President's messages is controversial. Whether Mr. Welles by his speech intended to start the United States down the same suggested path of immediate collaboration with the triumphant dictators will also remain controversial until Mr. Welles chooses to explain more fully what he had in mind. But there are some aspects of the situation which do provide more fruitful fields for consideration.

It seems probable that men in such positions as the Prime Ministers of England and France do not do what was done at Munich without hoping that it will be merely the first step to more stable relations between nations in Europe. While their first concern there was to prevent a war, Mr. Chamberlain in particular is known here to have a well-defined long-range program of which Munich was the first step.

* * *

The program looks first to political appeasement. When that can be achieved it then expects immediate steps toward economic appeasement. The third and last step is disarmament—a fact which explains the seeming contradiction between assurances in London that British rearmament will continue to be pressed vigorously and the hopes simultaneously held out of disarmament. Disarmament itself is regarded in diplomatic circles, as well in Washington as in London, as a step which is to be approached partly during the stage of economic appeasement and partly thereafter.

To some extent economic appeasement and disarmament are linked together. The hardest problem which many European nations would face in adjusting themselves to peaceful economy would be in shifting from production of war materials to peace materials without incurring a serious unemployment problem during the transition period. Industrial machines are complex. And even when the technical transition in plants is accomplished there is still the problem of finding markets for the new commercial products. Hence disarmament is a prospect which Mr. Chamberlain made clear in his speech in the Commons on Thursday is not immediately ahead, but rather on the horizon as the prize at the end of the road, of political and economic appeasement.

What Mr. Welles' speech really accomplished was to call attention to this possible prize down the road Mr. Chamberlain is pursuing and thereby perhaps allay to some extent the general trend of cynical cynicism which was widespread in the American press following the first reaction of relief that war had been averted.

* * *

As such it was anathema to that branch of opinion which regards the Munich settlement as a surrender to force which will serve no purpose other than to strengthen the hands of aggressors and make an ultimate conflict between democracy and dictatorship more inevitable and more deadly. On the other hand it is reflective of opinion which is prepared to give Mr. Chamberlain a chance to discover whether there is hope down his road. Mr. Welles is so disposed. And he has suggested the strong possibility that if and when Mr. Chamberlain reaches the point of disarmament the United States will join in a conference to that end.

If there was any thought in his mind of sending up a trial balloon as to whether the time was auspicious for President Roosevelt to propose such a step he has unquestionably had his answer in Mr. Chamberlain's careful declaration that the time is not yet ripe for such a step. Ambassador Kennedy is understood to have sounded opinion in London on this possibility after Mr. Welles' speech and to have obtained the answer which Mr. Chamberlain later gave in the Commons.

Mr. Welles' attitude is not supported universally either in the State Department or elsewhere in the Administration. In many quarters the Chamberlain program is looked upon as optimistic blindness. But that is a matter of opinion rather than certain knowledge.

Unless and until events prove that the Munich settlement was unsound Washington believes there is little American diplomacy can do but sit back on the sidelines and watch the efforts at political appeasement, avoiding putting any obstacles in its path.

Unilateral Action and Sympathy for the Czechs

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a time when three great countries, England, Russia, and France, with promised aid from America, could have swamped Hitler's intentions to invade an independent European country, a way has been found through the international democratic barrier for Hitler.

It is necessary to note that in the last few years, serious events on the continent have coincided with the English parliamentary recess, and the Premier on each occasion has not deemed it necessary to recall Parliament. Having obtained international agreement, Parliament should have been recalled, in order to put the case before the League of Nations.

The recent events show that the time is here for the British Government to aid Fascism. There is every intention on their part to grant colonial concessions to Germany, in order to strengthen Hitler's economic position. There is a possibility that Hitler will use the Czech lever to obtain his colonial demands, and it is therefore imperative that those countries which declared for collective security now should do so then, so that the English Premier may be rated on any departure from that policy.

England and France were Czech allies; that does not carry the right to divide a country which is a key country for defense. But Mr. Chamberlain tacitly admitted on September 21 that if Parliament had been recalled, he would not have carried out his plan. This government has again sabotaged the League during a recess, knowing full well that English public opinion is strongly against unilateral action. Again do I say that America should continue in a declared policy of collective security, with right to criticize an English government for unilateral action. JOSEPH HARGREAVES

Leeds, Eng.

Peace—Without Victor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What the world needs is a Christian peace—without victor and without vanquished. (MRS.) BERTHA GARDNER

Fort Thomas, Ky.

War and Settlements

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Strong criticisms of Anglo-French action over Czechoslovakia are still being brought forward. In some lights there is no doubt that this action has been indefensible. But surely there is one consideration which has been largely forgotten. Suppose that Britain and France had threatened Germany with war. Suppose that Germany had refused to listen to reason and war had broken out. Suppose that the war had resulted in victory for Britain and France. Not merely would a large part of civilization have been wrecked, but—and this is my point—the Czechoslovakian dispute would not have been solved, victory or no victory.

At the end of this suppositional war Britain and France would do . . . what? Should they maintain the "status quo" of 1938 it would only mean that in due course the whole ghastly business would crop up again.

What would have to be done to ensure that a repetition of recent events did not occur? Obviously there would have to be some kind of resettlement on a nationalist basis. A war, even a victorious war, would have made no difference at all.

War settles nothing. Surely this lesson has been learned. The same settlements which would have to be made at the end of a war could just as well be made now.

If anybody wants to realize the immense difficulties which face the world, let him imagine there has been a war and that he has to make just peace settlements which will ensure that war does not come again. If the world is to have peace these settlements must be made now. A war would not help in the least. Even a just war.

London MAN-IN-THE-STREET

"Elemental Justice"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A man who "thinketh in his heart" that might makes right is a barbarian and this is true regardless of race, color, creed or intellectual attainments. A month ago I would have unhesitatingly placed Hitler in the list along with a number of other prominent personalities, European and Asiatic. Today I am not so sure. At that time my sympathies were deeply aroused by the plight of Czechoslovakia, a people which though small in numbers is stout of heart. Today I am inclined to think that the incorporation of the Sudeten area in the Reich a matter of elemental justice though it is to be regretted that the world had to be brought to the verge of war before it could be done.

On July 4, 1776, a document was signed in Philadelphia which has been widely quoted since and the statement that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed has been a ferment in many a land of oppression. Just why the Sudeten Germans were not entitled to be considered when the state of Czechoslovakia was created as well as the security of France has never been made clear. To make former rulers a subject people has never worked. Something like it was tried in this country after the Civil War and the pages of history dealing with the reconstruction period do not make pleasant reading to this day.

I confess, however, that much of the sympathy expressed for the Czechs strikes a maudlin note as evidenced by cartoons depicting Czechoslovakia stabbed in the back by France and England, loud demands from pronounced isolationists in this country that England go to war in defense of a weak country and denunciations of both France and Britain from a safe distance in bitterest terms. Honest differences of opinion exist over the policy taken by the Chamberlain government but to term it a "betrayal" of Czechoslovakia is going too far. It should not be forgotten that this country was at least a godfather at the christening.

Billings, Mont. FRED G. HUNTINGTON

Danegeld—Ten Centuries Ago

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

History's peculiarities of repetition reveal interesting resemblances between the difficulties of Britain and France today and their predicament some ten centuries ago when the Danes knocked ominously at their door.

The voice of England was weak in those days, as it has proved today, from opposing political creeds within the country. The nobles, then at the beginnings of feudalism, had interests entirely different from those of the rest of the nation. In France there was a similar situation and the weak government of the Carolingian kings could obtain no help from the nobility, who preferred to submit to some extent to an aggressor rather than help the Carolingian government to increase its power.

When therefore the Danish leader, the pagan King Sven Forkedbeard, appeared on the scene, the government of King Athelred gave him, not a block of weakly held territory at some distance to divert his attention, but paid him ready cash, called Danegeld (Dane money) to induce him to keep away.

The result was that from the year 991 on, the Danish marauders appeared regularly, either to collect Danegeld or to ravage the coasts—which they did on alternate years—until finally the Forkedbeard's son, Canute, sat on the English throne and ruled the land.

In France the King, after considerable pressure from the nobles, paid Danegeld to the invader, the money being collected from the tenants, and, as in Britain, the fear of invasion proved a ready opener of the people's purse strings. The effect in France was not the capture of the throne by the invading King, but a considerable reinforcement of the power of the nobles over the French people.

In Britain, too, the common people turned out to be the losers in the end, for the Danegeld tax continued long after the Danish-invader situation had passed, for it seemed a much steadier source of supplementary revenue than the profits from treasure trove and stranded whales on which the Exchequer previously had had to depend.

Boston HISTORICUS

Price

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Not peace at any price but Principle at any price. JOHN C. FREEMAN, JR.

Seattle, Wash.